

Italian boat sinks after 'raid'

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily (R) — Three Tunisian soldiers boarded a Sicilian fishing boat Sunday near Lampedusa Island, but the vessel sank after crashing into a patrolling Italian police craft, the Italian news agency ANSA reported. No one was injured in the incident, the agency added. It said the fishing boat Rosa Gangitano, based in this southern Sicilian port, was operating in international waters off Italian-owned Lampedusa when the three armed soldiers boarded it from a rubber dinghy and accused its captain, Vito Giacalone, of violating fishing agreements. The soldiers locked 10 crew members in the hold and ordered Capt. Giacalone to head for the Tunisian port of Sfax, ANSA said. But when Capt. Giacalone radioed the Italian police boat Todaro, the Tunisians locked him in the hold with the other crewmen and took over the helm of the Rosa Gangitano, the agency said. A few minutes later, the fishing boat crashed into the police boat and sank, it said.

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Anti-Arafat Palestinians in Tehran

LONDON (R) — Three Damascus-based Palestinian leaders opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) arrived in Tehran Sunday, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) reported. Saeed Musa (Abu Musa), leader of an anti-Arafat faction of the PLO Fatah group, Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and Farhan Abu Haja of the Saiga group would have talks with Iranian government officials, IRNA said. It is believed to be the first official visit to Tehran by Palestinian leaders for some years. IRNA, received in London, said the delegation was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Sheikholeslam, the Syrian ambassador and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Tehran.

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Sunday declared public holiday

AMMAN (J.T.) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed next Sunday, Aug. 11, to mark the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, according to a communique issued by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Sunday (Jordan prepares to mark King's accession to the throne, page 3).

Israelis defuse bomb near Khdeira

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli army Sunday defused a bomb found near the Khdeira village on the road between Tel Aviv and Haifa, reports reaching here said. The bomb was found near a training camp for the Israeli army, the reports said. No further details were available.

Iraq reports losing jet fighter

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq Sunday reported one of its warplanes lost in Gulf war fighting and Iran claimed it was the fourth brought down in recent weeks. A Baghdad military communique said the plane was lost in action Saturday, but did not specify the type of aircraft. Iran's IRNA news agency said it was a jet fighter brought down in south-west Khuzestan on the southern war front, where Iraq said Saturday its aircraft carried out some 57 sorties against Iranian troop positions.

4 bombs explode in U.S. after crash

CHECOTAH, Oklahoma (R) — Some 5,000 people were evacuated from this western Oklahoma town Sunday when a military truck carrying 900 kilograms of bombs collided with a car, turned over, and four bombs exploded, local officials said. The driver of the lorry and two people in the car were injured and admitted to hospital, the officials said. Residents within a six-kilometre radius of the scene of the accident were evacuated and housed in churches, a nursing home and a school. A bomb disposal team was called to make safe the remaining six bombs scattered around the wrecked truck, officials said.

Pakistan denies shelling Afghan post

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Sunday rejected charges that its forces shelled an Afghan garrison near its border last week, killing three people and wounding four. It also denied that its aircraft violated Afghan airspace over the eastern province of Nangarhar on July 26. Afghanistan protested to Pakistan on Thursday over the alleged air violation and what it called heavy firing into the residential area of the Barikot garrison in the eastern province of Kunar on July 26, 27 and 29. The Afghan charge d'affaires was called to the Pakistan Foreign Ministry Sunday and told that Islamabad rejected the protest, a government statement said. Afghan rebels confident of victory, page 8.

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King, high-powered delegation to attend Casablanca summit

Arafat heads for Tunis for preparations for conference; Masri leaves for meeting on agenda

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein will lead the Jordanian delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to convene on Aug. 7 in Casablanca, Morocco, a spokesman for the Royal Court said Sunday.

The spokesman, quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the delegation will include Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Assem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and a number of ambassadors and advisors.

Mr. Masri left Amman Sunday for Morocco to attend an Arab foreign ministers' meeting due to open Monday to prepare the agenda for the summit which has been called by King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss the Palestinian problem and ways to heal inter-Arab differences.

In a departure statement to Petra, Mr. Masri said the convening of the Casablanca summit "was an achievement that symbolises the principle of majority decisions." He was referring to announced decisions by some Arab states that they will not attend the summit.

PNC urges UNESCO efforts against Israeli measures

By Hamadeh Al Fara'neh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestine National Council (PNC) has protested to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) against Israel's arbitrary actions against Palestinian educational institutions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr. Hanna Nasir, chairman of PNC's Educational, Cultural and Information Committee, said in a cable to the UNESCO director that the closure of Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus for two months can by no means be justified. The Israeli occupation authorities ordered the closure of the university on Friday claiming they found anti-Israeli propaganda material on the campus.

By closing the university, the Israeli authorities aim at obstructing university education in the occupied territories, Dr. Nasir said in his cable. He added that the Israelis have been reverting to such actions without any consideration of protests by international organisations.

The Israelis have ordered the deportation of 34 members of the staff of the Gaza Islamic University claiming that their residence permits were not valid, Dr. Nasir said. This measure, he said, is designed to deprive the Palestinian students of education.

Israel's persistence in applying its resolution number 380 with regard to secondary schools on the Gaza Islamic University as well, reflects the occupation authorities' refusal to recognise the university and its educational role in promoting education in the Gaza Strip, an area in dire need of higher education, Dr. Nasir said.

Dr. Nasir called on the UNESCO director to exert his best efforts to ensure a reopening of Al Najah University and the return of the deported staff members to the Gaza university.

Mr. Masri expressed hope that the summit would result in moves aimed at restoring Arab solidarity and end "the paralysis impeding joint Arab action and posing challenges and threats to the Arab World."

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat also left Amman Sunday for Tunis where he is expected to hold last-minute talks with his aides and senior PLO leaders before flying to Morocco to attend the summit on Aug. 7.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived here Friday night, held talks on Saturday with King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian officials on coordinating Jordanian and Palestinian stands at the summit.

Announcing the call for the summit last month, King Hassan said that the conference would study the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO to ascertain whether the accord conformed to resolutions adopted at the Fez summit held in 1982.

However, Jordan and the PLO have said they were not keen on submitting the accord for debate at the Casablanca summit, but would not sidestep or avoid any questions on the agreement by any Arab leader attending the meeting.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here said Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen would be the only Arab League members not represented at the Casablanca summit. Algeria officially announced Sunday that it will not attend the summit.

The abstention by Libya came as a surprise to some political observers here who had argued that the unity treaty signed between Morocco and Libya would compel Libyan leader Muammar 'Jadhafi not to reject King Hassan's call.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who made a brief stopover in Cairo on his way to Morocco on Sunday, told reporters that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein hopes to attend the summit.

The Iraqi president said last week he was keen to head his country's delegation to the conference and expressed hope that the situation on the Iranian-Iraqi warfront would permit him to do so.

(Continued on page 5)

Amman (J.T.) — Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Franz Koening, has pledged to reopen an Austrian church hospital in Jerusalem closed by Israeli occupation authorities. Minister of Occupied Territories Taher Kana'an said Sunday.

He told Reuters the cardinal made the pledge in a telephone conversation with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Mr. Kana'an returned from Austria Saturday after talks with the cardinal on reopening the hospital under the direction of a board of trustees representing the Austrian Catholic church and citizens of East Jerusalem.

He said he had told the cardinal that the situation in Old Jerusalem was such that an in-patient hospital serving the poor of all faiths remained a necessity.

Jordan has sought international help to keep the hospital open. Israeli authorities contend it is too small to be run efficiently and Israeli security police closed it on July 29.

In a related development, members of Arab village councils in the occupied West Bank organised a demonstration Sunday in protest against the poor living conditions of Arab citizens living under the Israeli occupation.

The demonstration, which took place in front of the office of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, came within continuing Arab resistance against continuing Israeli measures aimed at depriving Arab citizens in the occupied West Bank of their basic human rights, reports said.

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Palestinians are still being killed even though fighting between Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters officially ended in June, she was quoted as saying.

Five days ago, the body of a Palestinian nurse who worked at the Akka Hospital near the Sabra camp was found on a rubbish dump. Dr. Ang was quoted as saying she had been raped before being killed.

The bodies of 22 Palestinians were also recovered last week from a disused well near the camps, she was quoted as saying.

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Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and John Whitehead, the newly-appointed U.S. deputy secretary of state, hold talks Sunday (Petra photo)

Austrian cardinal pledges to reopen Hospice

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Khatib denounces Israeli decision to reinstitute deportation and detention

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib said Sunday that Israel's decision to reinstitute deportations without trial violated international law and human rights.

"We consider this is a part of Israel's long, long policy to leave the land empty of (Arab) citizens," Mr. Khatib said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press. "We reject it completely."

Israel's cabinet on Sunday decided to deport or jail without trial Palestinians who threatened "security" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The cabinet also said that Arabic-language newspapers that violated military censorship to "incite unrest" will be closed.

Mr. Khatib said Israel violated "all international laws and rights" by changing laws and land patterns in the occupied territories and by expelling "people they (Israeli authorities) did not like."

(Continued on page 5)

Parliamentarians return after visit to Malaysia

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation returned to Amman Sunday at the end of a visit to Malaysia that lasted several days.

The delegation led by Mr. Akef Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, met with the speaker and members of the Malaysian parliament, the prime minister and foreign minister to discuss bilateral cooperation especially in parliamentary affairs.

Discussions with the Malaysian officials also covered the Middle East question, and the delegation members explained Jordan's views with regard to this question and Middle East developments.

Mr. Fayed said in a statement, "We also explained the objectives of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves for finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem in implementation of the Fez Arab summit resolutions."

Mr. Fayed added, He said the delegation explained the need for convening of an international conference in which all parties involved in the Middle East conflict should take part, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Fayed praised the friendly relations between Jordan and Malaysia and cooperation in various fields.

On his way home, Mr. Fayed visited Bahrain and met with the Bahraini emir, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, and other officials with whom he discussed Jordanian-Bahraini cooperation and Arab affairs.

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Whitehead leaves for Cairo

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead left Amman for Cairo on Sunday after a two-day visit to Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein and held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Mr. Whitehead, who took over his new job from Mr. Kenneth Dam on July 15, is on a familiarisation trip of the Middle East which will also take him to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Morocco in addition to Egypt.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Rifai on Sunday discussed a proposed meeting between American officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a preliminary dialogue before broader talks on a solution to the Palestinian problem and Middle East peace. The U.S. insists that it will not talk with PLO members.

Later on Sunday, Reuters reported Mr. Whitehead's arrival in Cairo.

The newly appointed official is due to meet President Hosni Mubarak in the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria, before returning to Cairo for talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

A list of Palestinians proposed as members of the joint delegation is currently under study in Washington. The latest official word on the issue came last Monday when Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters the names were still under review.

On Sunday, Reuters quoted informed sources in Amman as saying Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is expected to come to Amman for the planned meeting with the proposed joint delegation in the third week of August.

King Hussein said last week that Jordan and the PLO will not submit to Washington any new names of Palestinian delegates in the event that the U.S. administration rejected the already proposed names.

Mr. Murphy, in a testimony to a panel of the U.S. House of Representatives, said last week that "some" of the Palestinian delegates included in the list might be "acceptable" to the administration.

Journalist Hanna Sinjora from the West Bank and lawyer Fayed Abu Rahme from the Gaza Strip — both non-members of the PNC or the PLO — are also included in the list.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who had raised strong objections to the proposed U.S. meeting with the joint delegation, has reportedly accepted the names of Mr. Sinjora and Mr. Abu Rahme as possible Palestinian delegates and rejected the rest of the names in the list.

However, the U.S. said it would go ahead with the meeting whether or not Israel accepted any of the proposed members.

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Lebanese POWs complain of torture in Israeli jail

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese prisoners recently freed by Israel said Sunday they had been tortured in detention and doctors said many of them still had psychological and physical disorders.

The men were among 300 in Beirut for medical checks after their release from Israel's Adit Prison last month. They were examined under a programme sponsored by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal Movement and the government's council for the South.

Marruf Hamoud, an intern supervising the examinations, said 120 of them still had pain or scars from physical maltreatment, or had contracted respiratory or skin diseases in detention.

"Almost all the 30 prisoners I examined said they had been tortured," a volunteer doctor who asked not to be named said.

He said clinical evidence was often inconclusive but added that six of the men he had seen bore scars from being beaten with sharp

objects and one had cigarette burns on his body.

Prisoners complained of poor diet, crowded and unhygienic conditions and lack of sunlight, which doctors said appeared to be responsible for a high rate of tuberculosis, parasites and other diseases among them. Many also suffered from depression and insomnia, the doctors said.

Hassan Kayek, a 23-year-old held for 18 months, said prisoners were made to squat with their hands behind their heads for hours at a time and were beaten if they moved.

He said he still had severe chest and back pain as a result and showed scars from what he said were electric shocks applied to his wrists and other parts of his body. A 24-year-old man, who spoke

on condition he was not named, complained of constant pain since Israeli soldiers applied electric shocks to his genitals after he was captured and taken to a detention centre in South Lebanon seven months ago.

"The Israelis first tied electrical wires to my fingers, then my ear lobes and finally my genitals to get information from me about the national resistance," he told Reuters.

Amal, whose leader Nabih Berri is minister for South Lebanon, spearheaded armed opposition to Israel's three-year occupation of South Lebanon until its withdrawal in June.

Israel freed 450 Lebanese last month but still holds some 350 of more than 1,000 prisoners it transferred to Adit from South Lebanon in April. The transfer was widely criticised as contravening Geneva conventions on treatment of civilians in occupied territory.



QUEEN VISITS PARK PROJECT: Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday visited the Amman National Park project at Um Al Khamr, south of Amman. The project is being implemented by the Amman Municipality on 2,070 dunams of forest land on the Queen Alia International Airport highway.

The queen toured parts of the project and was briefed on the various public utilities and facilities for visitors.

Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, who accompanied the queen on the tour, outlined progress of work and services. He said part of the park will be set aside for

establishing a national zoo and an artificial lake, a restaurant, a hotel, a recreational ground for children, an amusement park and a car park.

The municipality, he said, is currently involved in asphaltting the road linking the site with the main highway.

Artists show solidarity with Hakawati

By Joel Reibbo

JERUSALEM — Israelis and Palestinian Arabs participated in a solidarity evening last week at the Hakawati Theatre to protest last week's three-day shutdown of the East Jerusalem facility by security forces.

The recent action comes on the heels of a 24-hour closure on July 5. Theatre officials claim they are victims of harassment.

"Organisations that are allowed to gather elsewhere are considered dangerous when they come to our hall," Hiam Addas, a theatre employee, told in Jerusalem last week. The theatre was shut down in July because of the meeting scheduled for the Pal-

estinian Women's Committee. The closure order, issued under the 1945 emergency regulations act, views the women's group as a part of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and therefore as a threat to national security.

Theatre officials say that the same group was allowed to participate in the International Day of the Child, a three-day event held at the theatre in June.

The Palestinian theatre troupe, founded seven years ago, acquired the building last year and is dependent on rental income.

"Let them ban a particular event, but this recent closure forced the closure of a pantomime workshop as well as several other

performances," Ms. Addas said. The two-hour solidarity performance included two sketches, a cello performance and pantomime by artist Shimon Aplatony, who portrayed a person unable to move freely.

Telegrams of support which came from Avi Oz (head of Tel Aviv University's drama department), the Haifa Municipal Theatre and Yehoshua Sobol were read from the stage.

Sobol's message read in part: "Together with you I join in the struggle and protest against the limitation of the freedom of expression and freedom of assembly through orders which are against democratic freedom." — Jerusalem Post Magazine.

Iraqi Navy attacks Iranian offshore oilfield

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday its navy had twice attacked Iran's Nowruz offshore oilfield since early Saturday, hitting an oil pump and two oil wells.

A military spokesman said the first attack was at 6:40 a.m. (0240 GMT) Saturday and the second at 6:55 a.m. (0255 GMT) Sunday. He gave no other details of the attacks, but said all the vessels involved returned safely to base.

Iraq's navy and air force have mounted several attacks on the oilfield, which lies some 70 miles south of Bandar Khomeini in the

northern Gulf, since the Iran-Iraq war started in September 1980.

Iran said three months ago it had capped the Nowruz Five well, which had been blazing since an attack early in 1983.

It was the last of three wells damaged in the raid to be capped. Leakage from the wells caused a big pollution scare two years ago, but the resultant slick has since apparently dispersed.

Iraq reported an attack on oil wells and other installations in the Cyrus Field, further south, two weeks ago.

Kuwaiti papers tell Iran not to politicise Haj

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti newspapers Sunday told Iran not to introduce politics into the Haj (pilgrimage) to Mecca, saying other states had the right to intervene if it did.

The Arabic daily Al Sayassah and its English-language sister paper Arab Times said Saudi Arabia had suffered considerably in the past from the behaviour of some Iranian pilgrims.

"Instead of calling out the name of God, some Iranian pilgrims cri-

ticked heads of state ... such verbal attacks make some countries think the Holy Kaaba is Britain's Hyde Park," they said in identical editorials.

"If Iran thinks it has the right to exploit the pilgrimage season and incite its people to rile against states with which it has differences, these states have the right to intervene," the papers said, without specifying what action they envisaged.

Kuwait drops plans to buy new crude oil tankers

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait had dropped plans to buy six new crude oil tankers, but will go ahead with the purchase of six oil product carriers, a senior shipping official said Sunday.

Abdul Fattah Al Badr, chairman of the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Company (KOTC), told Reuters KOTC was evaluating shipbuilders' bids for a contract for three 12,000 deadweight tonne (DWT) and three 35,000

DWT tonne product carriers. The tankers were expected to be delivered in 1987, after completion late next year of expansion projects at Kuwait's Mina Al Abdullah and Mina Al Ahmadi refineries, he added.

Oil industry sources said several shipyards, including Japanese and South Korean firms who had been competing for the crude tankers deal, were bidding for the roughly \$150 million contract.

Egypt rules out return of Numeiri

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's foreign minister indicated in an interview Sunday that the government will not return deposed President Jaafar Numeiri as long as he refrains from political activity.

The Sudanese cabinet has approved a resolution asking Egypt to return Numeiri, who has been living here since the April 6 coup that ended his 16 years in power.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, in an interview with the daily Al Ahran, was asked if Numeiri's presence in Egypt created problems in relations with the new Sudanese government.

"Egypt's position in this case is clear and known," Mr. Abdul Meguid replied. "Egypt is careful to uphold its traditions and we think our Sudanese brothers understand this."

The minister added that "any political refugee in Egypt has to live under its traditions and must not practise any political activity, and this applies to the case of former President Jaafar Numeiri."

Egypt has a tradition of welcoming political refugees dating back to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and World War II, when thousands of Poles, Romanians and others fled German invaders.

Numeiri was enroute home to Khartoum from a visit to the United States when the military seized power. He arrived in Cairo shortly after the coup was announced and was allowed by President Hosni Mubarak to remain here.

Mr. Abdul Meguid's remarks were published as the first of Numeiri's senior advisers and officials went on trial in Khartoum for alleged offences committed under the old regime.

Baalbek becomes home for Lebanon's revolutionaries

By Andrew Tarnowski

Reuters

BAALBEK, Lebanon — A Syrian tank squats in the shadow of a Roman column. Iranian Revolutionary Guards stroll in ancient amphitheatres where the world's art lovers once flocked to festivals of music, dance and theatre.

Art connoisseurs and tourists who came to marvel at ancient Baalbek's magnificent ruins are no longer welcome. It is 10 years since the last international art festival and the charming Palmyra Hotel beside the famed ruins stands forlorn, inhabited only by a few aging retainers.

To spend a weekend at Baalbek's famous old hotel, check up with "Hizbollah" (Party of God) or "Islamic Amal" before checking in.

A backstreet meeting with a chief of one of the two most militant and secretive Shi'ite fundamentalist groups in Lebanon may smooth your path.

It didn't help this correspondent even after two body searches and a news interview with a radical Shi'ite leader that took 10 days to

set up. "The men might think you were a spy. We'd have to check first," was his hesitant reply.

There are no more tourists in Baalbek. Any foreigner except Iranians or Syrians in military fatigues is liable to be hustled away as a suspected spy as soon as he is spotted.

A Reuters photographer waiting to see the militia chief was asked his identity by a man on the street. As he drove off minutes later, he saw the man returning with four companions.

Baalbek, in the fertile Bekaa Valley, with fields of perhaps the world's best marijuana and mountains towering in the distance, has lost its artistic appeal. But it has a new international renown as a capital of Shi'ite militancy.

Any visitor able to talk his way into the city, past 20 militia and Syrian army checkpoints on the road from Beirut, might well join 13 kidnapped American, British, French and Iranian civilians in captivity if he fails to convince the Islamic radicals of his political innocence.

The 13 were seized by Shi'ite gunmen in Beirut months ago. But

there is much speculation that, like American television reporter Jeremy Levin who escaped in February, they may now be whiling away their days chained to radiators in some Baalbek cellar.

Baalbek's militant Islamic flavour is evident as soon as the city comes into view. A monumental replica of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem towers on a steep podium over the centre of the highway. "We shall return," says the inscription.

Wall paintings of Al Aqsa show banner-waving Muslims overrunning Jerusalem. Though Baalbek is a backwater even in Lebanese politics, its Shi'ite militants unhesitatingly affirm they will destroy Israel even before imposing Islam in Lebanon.

"We are not in a hurry for Islamic rule in Lebanon," says Hussein Mousawi, the bearded, youthful-looking leader of Islamic Amal. "Discussion of the political system in Lebanon should come after we finish with the problem of Israel, when we destroy the Zionist entity."

"Islam will rule the whole world," he added confidently.

U.S., Egypt start joint military manoeuvres

CAIRO (AP) — The largest U.S. military exercise ever staged in the Middle East opened Sunday despite strong criticism from neighbouring Libya about Egypt's cooperation with "U.S. imperialism."

The Egyptian Information Ministry confirmed that the exercise, "Bright Star '85," had begun officially on schedule. About 9,000 U.S. troops will take part in the Egyptian phase, the main portion of the exercise.

Smaller number of U.S. troops will also conduct an exercise in Somalia. Pentagon sources in Washington said a smaller number of Americans will also be training in Oman, at the mouth of the Gulf, but no formal announcement was made because Oman is anxious to downplay its military links with the United States.

The actual manoeuvre phase of the Egyptian portion opens Monday with an amphibious landing by Egyptian troops and U.S. Marines on a Mediterranean beach west of Alexandria.

Egyptian military spokesman Col. Hassan Manish said the manoeuvres would also include a mock paratrooper attack by troops from the two countries and a live-fire exercise involving tanks, artillery, infantry and air-to-ground missiles.

Pro-Soviet Ethiopia and Libya have condemned the exercise, claiming it is heightening tensions in the region. Libya's news agency quoted former Egyptian army chief of staff Gen. Saadeddin Shazly, who now lives in Libya, as saying the manoeuvres were a provocation against "progressive states" and designed to gather intelligence on the Egyptian army.

Egyptian officials, also sensitive of military ties to the United States at a time when U.S. prestige in the region is low, have refused to disclose the total number of troops from both nations involved in the

week-long exercise.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said about 9,000 U.S. troops would be taking part in the Egyptian phase.

Somali officials refused to say how many U.S. troops were participating there and would give no details on the length or location of the exercise.

This year's manoeuvres, the fourth in a series which began in 1980, are taking place amid renewed concern over the stability of the region and U.S. ability to protect its interests here as underscored by the June hijacking of a TWA jetliner to Beirut.

In addition, Egyptian and U.S. officials have expressed apprehension about the closer relationship between Libya and Sudan, Egypt's neighbour to the south, following the April 6 coup that ousted pro-U.S. President Jaafar Numeiri.

Sudan had participated in two previous "Bright Star" exercises but declined an invitation this year. The new Sudanese government says it wants to follow a non-aligned defence and foreign policy course.

On July 22, U.S. State Department Spokesman Edward Djerejian said the restoration of Libyan-Sudanese relations and an increasing number of Libyans in Sudan "has provoked heightened concern" over the security of the U.S. embassy in Khartoum.

The "Bright Star" series was designed to provide U.S. troops with training in desert warfare and perfect techniques for the old Rapid Deployment Force, organised under former President Jimmy Carter to defend Western interests in the Gulf and Middle East.

In an interview Saturday, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said the exercise was "purely technical" and was not part of any U.S.-Egyptian strategic plan.

headscarf and covered arms decreed by Islamic tradition, many women in the poor but bustling streets wore Western clothes. Very few wore the shapeless black chadors of Islamic fundamentalism.

Patrons drank alcohol at a restaurant. "Everyone drinks, but not in public," said a secretary in jeans and sleeveless blouse. "You can buy it in the shops if the owner knows you."

Though 80 per cent of Baalbek's Christian minority have fled, she said the bells of two churches bring the remaining faithful to mass on Sundays.

"Fundamentalists don't represent Baalbek as most people outside think," said a resident. "There are other groups but they don't want a military confrontation ... fundamentalism is a passing thing and it's been decreasing here recently."

Even now, the radicals don't control Baalbek. Syrian troops patrol in ostentatious strength. Tanks ring the city and guard squares.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111	23:05 Evening Show Continues 24:00 Close down
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:00 Koran	
17:30 Cartoons	
18:00 Children's Programmes	
18:30 The Games of Nations	
19:00 Religious Programme	
19:30 Programme on First Aid	
19:45 Programme Review	
20:00 News Programme	
20:30 News in Arabic	
21:00 Tomorrow's Programmes	
21:30 Local Programme	
22:00 Cinema '85	
22:30 News in Arabic	
23:00 Religious Programme and signing off	
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
17:45 French Programme: Mediterranean	
19:00 News in French	
19:30 Sport Magazine (French)	
20:00 News in Hebrew	
20:30 News in Arabic	
21:00 Comedy: Who is the Boss	
21:30 Charles Endell	
22:00 News in English	
22:30 Widows	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsweek	
07:45 Morning Show	
08:00 News Summary	
08:30 Pop Session	
09:00 News Summary	
09:30 Pop Session Continues	
10:00 News Summary	
10:30 Pop Session Continues	
11:00 News Bulletin	
11:30 Instrumentals	
12:00 Over a Cup of Tea	
12:30 Concert Hour	
13:00 News Summary	
13:30 Instrumentals	
14:00 Old Favourites	
14:30 The 15th Century A.H.	
15:00 Pop Session	
15:30 News Summary	
16:00 Sports Round-up	
16:30 Special Feature	
17:00 Newsweek	
17:30 Date with a Star	
18:00 Evening Show	
18:30 News Summary	
19:00 Evening Show Continues	
19:30 News Summary	
20:00 Evening Show	
20:30 News Summary	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
CIRCUS	
* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.	
* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.	
EXHIBITION	
* A selling exhibition of British books at the British Council.	
FEATURE FILM	
* "Manhattan" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre 644371	
American Centre Library 641520	
British Council 6361478	
French Cultural Centre 637009	
Goethe Institute 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre 642049	
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777	
Yemen Cultural Centre 637009	
Haya Arts Centre 6671816	
Hussein Youth City 641793	
Y.W.C.A. 664251	
Y.W.M.C.A. 637111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah. Jabal Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):	
04:19 Fair	
05:53 (Sunrise) Doha	
12:04 Doha	
16:23 'Aas	
19:30 Maghreb	
21:14 'Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:15 Agaba (RJ)	
06:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
06:45 Kuwait (RJ)	
06:55 Cairo (RJ)	
07:05 Beirut (RJ)	
07:15 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)	
07:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GP)	
07:30 Istanbul Ankara (TK)	
07:45 Cairo (MS)	
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)	
08:05 Jeddah, Medina (SV)	
08:15 Beirut (ME/A)	
08:30 Cairo (RJ)	
08:45 New York, Vienna (RJ)	
09:00 Kuwait (RJ)	
09:15 Bucharest (RJ)	
09:30 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)	
09:45 Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES	
06:30 Frankfurt (LH)	
07:00 Damascus, Athens (OA)	
07:15 Agaba (RJ)	
07:30 Beirut (ME/A)	
07:45 Bucharest (RJ)	
08:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)	
08:15 Agaba, Cairo (RJ)	
08:30 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)	
08:45 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)	
09:00 Kuwait (RJ)	
09:15 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)	
09:30 Malaga (RJ)	
09:45 Bahrain (GP)	
10:00 Cairo (MS)	
10:15 Kuwait (RJ)	
10:30 Medina, Jeddah (SV)	
10:45 Baghdad (RJ)	
11:00 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)	
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)	
11:30 Doha (RJ)	
11:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)	
12:00 Cairo (RJ)	
12:15 Baghdad (RJ)	
12:30 Jeddah (RJ)	
12:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman governorate 891228	AMMAN:
Amman civil defence 198, 199	Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 891256
Civil Defence (Irbid) 271293, 273131	Dr. Hassan Kamal 896711
Civil Defence (Amman) 770733	Nairouk pharmacy 625672
Ambulance 193, 775111	Mresh pharmacy 770910
Amman downtown fire brigade 198	First pharmacy 661912
First aid 630341	Dentist: Najm Aiden Bahdi (-)
Blood bank 778303	TANIS:
Civil Defence rescue 661111	Khalid taxi 623715
Fire headquarters 622090-3	Tamer taxi 666417
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777	Taxi taxi 646600
Police headquarters 639141	Youth City taxi 661273
Traffic police 896390/1	Wadiah taxi 812454
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624981	Jerusalem taxi 639655
Municipal water complaints 771125/8	
Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 5333060	

HOSPITALS
Hussein Medical Centre 81381/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 64428/6
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 64441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Smeisani 664171/4
Smeisani Hospital 669313
University Hospital 64584/645
Al-Mausser Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic Abadi 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164/6
Al-Faraj, Al-Madani 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Amry, Marika 891611/15

GENERAL
Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 665412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upperdowner price in fils per kg.	
Apple (local) 200/180	Lemon (yellow) 580/300
Apple (American) 360/280	Mallow 90/50
Banana 300/260	Marrow (large) 120/90
Banana (Mukammam) 250/220	Marrow (small) 190/160
Beans 220/180	Onion (dry) 200/80
Cabbage 110/70	Okra 250/200
Carrot 150/100	Parsley 100/100
Cauliflower 200/160	Peaches 560/400
Cucumber (small) 150/120	Pears (American) 450/330
Cucumber (large) 190/160	Pepper (sweet) 740/408
Eggplant (large) 70/40	Pepper (hot) 180/140
Eggplant (small) 130/100	Potatoes 250/200
Figs (green) 450/300	Radishes 50/50
Garlic (without leaves) 330/280	Sweet Melon 110/70
Grapes 220/180	Tomatoes 80/40

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal Decree approves AFESD loans

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Royal Decrees have been issued approving laws regarding two loan agreements between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). The first loan will be used to finance a central Jordan Valley irrigation project while the second will be used to finance a project for the early detection of earthquakes.

Decree endorses servicemen's law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an amendment law to the law of the Jordanian Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen for the year 1985.

Tax director leaves for Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Department Director General Salwan Al Tarawneh left for Tunis Sunday for a visit expected to last several days. He said that he intends to sign an agreement with Tunisian officials to avoid dual taxation of Jordanian and Tunisian nationals employed in either country. The projected agreement will cover all forms of income for these nationals. Mr. Tarawneh said. He will also discuss the subject of establishing an Arab corporation to group directors of income tax departments which would help these directors exchange expertise on taxation and conduct scientific research in this respect, he added.

Sharkas opens British book display

AMMAN (J.T.) — Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives Director General Ahmad Sharkas Saturday evening opened an exhibition of British books at the British Council in Amman. During the exhibition, the latest books on science, humanities, politics, economics, culture and information as well as novels will be sold at British prices. There will also be a section on Middle East politics and social affairs.

Universities receive 16,414 applications

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and Mu'ta University have received 16,414 applications from students wishing to enrol in various faculties, according to Ministry of Communications Under Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif. He said the applications, all channelled through the post offices, formed 60 per cent of the total number of applications for the three universities in the past academic year. Post offices will continue to handle these applications until Thursday evening, Mr. Ibn Tarif added.

Hashish importer receives life sentence

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Adeb Hammad Saleh, a fugitive from law, to life imprisonment with hard labour for importing hashish. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Officials review issue of land fragmentation

AMMAN (J.T.) — In implementation of resolutions passed by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC), a meeting was held Sunday to discuss ways for stopping the subdivision of land into small units and its adverse effect on agriculture.

The meeting, held at Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan's office, was attended by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Homoud and Director General of the Land and Survey Department Badri Al Mulki. No statement was issued at the end of the meeting.

Mr. Dakqan had earlier instructed agricultural departments in Jordan to put into force resolutions passed by the Higher Agricultural Council, which met last week under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

In his circular to these departments, the minister said that the resolutions form the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture's policies. He said that agricultural departments should coordinate their work with committees formed by the HAC.

Among resolutions taken by the HAC last week was a move to empower the cabinet to name any land as agricultural land undergoing development if it was found that the division of that land into smaller units had led to individual owners neglecting it. In this case, land owners would be asked to form a cooperative society for investing in their land or they could lease the land to any registered company which plans to exploit that land.

Alia appoints new finance vice president

AMMAN (J.T.) — The management of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has appointed Mr. Omar Zouqash as vice president for finance. Mr. Zouqash, who had earlier worked for the National Planning Council and the Ministry of Finance, succeeds Mr. Fuad Matta who occupied the position since May 1985 when Dr. Fahed Al Fanek resigned.



Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour chairs a meeting on Sunday of the industrial and agricultural companies involved in preparations for the 1986-1990 five-year plan (Petra photo)

Ministry specialists discuss agriculture in Balqa region

SALT (Petra) — A team of specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture Sunday called at the Department of Agriculture in Balqa Governorate to look into its activities and to familiarise themselves with its problems.

The team, comprising the directors of agricultural extension, planning and financial and economic departments, met with Mohammad Al Lawzi, the department's director, who briefed them on the activities being carried out in the region.

At a meeting later it was decided that specific arrangements

will be taken to increase services to farmers and to improving the efficiency and skill of agricultural staff in order to help promote agricultural production in the Balqa area. It was also decided to encourage farmers to increase their production of potatoes, onions and wheat and to apply the agricultural cropping patterns system.

Mr. Lawzi said that 3,131 dunums of land irrigated by artesian wells have been included in the agricultural patterns system.

Jordan prepares celebrations to mark King's accession to throne

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the Hashemite Throne the Department of Education in Irbid announced that it will organise a scout camp for boy scouts and girl guides at the Dibbin national park. The camp will last for 10 days, and 200 members of the scout movement in Jordan are

expected to participate in it, the department said Sunday. The camp will include an integrated programme of cultural and sports events as well as visits to historical sites in the northern parts of the Kingdom.

Also to mark the occasion, an industrial fair will be open in Amman. A meeting of the organising committee was held Sunday and it was decided that a ceremony for the opening of the fair will take place at the Palace of Culture on Aug. 11.

They decided on the route to be taken by the vehicles displaying Jordanian industrial products. The procession will begin from a point near the Martyr's Monument near the Sports City passing through a number of main streets before gathering at the Amman Development Corporation headquarters where the month-long industrial fair will be held.

Supply Ministry stops importing frozen chicken

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply will stop importing and distributing frozen chicken immediately and until further notice, according to instructions issued Sunday by Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher. He said that the measure was taken to protect local production and added that sufficient quantities of fresh chicken meat are available in the local market.

Also Sunday, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a bulletin listing the types and quantities of imported and exported vegetables and fruit between July 27 and August 2, 1985.

The bulletin said that 1,958 tonnes of tomatoes, 428 tonnes of aubergines, 321 tonnes of sweet pepper, 307 tonnes of marrow, 820 tonnes of cucumbers, 820 tonnes of cauliflowers, 86 tonnes of cabbages, 76 tonnes of green beans and 90 tonnes of potatoes were exported in this period. Also exported in the six-day period were 12 tonnes of dry onions, 128 tonnes of okra, 26 tonnes of lemons, 8 tonnes of apples, 158 tonnes of grapes, 14 tonnes of pears, 128 tonnes of water melons, 779 tonnes of melons and three tonnes of pomegranates.

In this period, the bulletin said that Jordan imported 19 tonnes of potatoes, 59 tonnes of carrots, 100 tonnes of garlic, 22 tonnes of sage, 102 tonnes of lemons and 323 tonnes of pears.

Nsour chairs meeting to appraise 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour said Sunday that the coming five year development plan will be concerned with developing population settlements in all regions of the Kingdom through the implementation of relatively small projects to create jobs for local inhabitants.

Addressing a meeting for the industrial and agricultural committees involved in the preparation of the five-year plan, the minister said that Jordan's revenues from Arab countries, together with financial aid and loans as well as transfers from expatriates will be taken into consideration before implementing any project.

A general review of the country's economic and financial situation was made at the meeting, and the minister said that the coming five-year plan should give due attention to the roles of the private and public sectors in implementing various schemes.

At the end of the meeting it was decided that both the industrial and agricultural committees will hold regular meetings on Sundays and Wednesdays to prepare final plans for agricultural and industrial projects to be included in the five-year plan.

Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, has been appointed chairman of the agricultural committee and Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, was elected chairman of the industrial committee.

Rifai instructs Interior Ministry to study dual nationality issue

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Interior Ministry has received instructions from Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai to make urgent studies concerning the right of Jordanian expatriates to carry dual nationality.

The subject of dual nationality was among recommendations passed in Amman at the end of the first Jordanian expatriates conference last month.

In a circular to all government departments, the prime minister said the resolutions and recommendations passed by the conference should be given due consideration.

The conference resolutions were reviewed by the cabinet at its regular session Saturday and later, a statement was issued requesting government ministries and departments to implement these resolutions before the convening of the second conference next year.

One of the decisions taken by the cabinet in this concern was directed to the Foreign Ministry. It requested the ministry to develop and expand the work of its expatriates' department to enable it to offer better services to Jordanians living abroad.

Australia to grant JD 588,000 for development of arid areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Australia will grant Jordan JD 588,000 to help the Kingdom carry out the second phase of a programme for developing a semi arid regions in Jordan, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Sunday.

The 'memo of understanding' was signed for Jordan by Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour and Australian Ambassador to Jordan Richard Gate.

Under the agreement, an Australian team of experts will help carry out agricultural experiments employing modern techniques in a number of regions.

Talented singer shares her love for Armenian folklore

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An Armenian cultural evening and musical show started at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) Saturday evening as the famous Armenian singer, Mrs. Shant Hovagimian, took the stage in a lively performance of authentic Armenian folk and national songs, accompanied by renowned Arab pianist Mrs. Fatinah Issidi.

The event was organised by the Armenian Homecoming Club in Amman and the two-hour show of songs was a well-polished performance which reached a professional height as the singer and pianist took the audience through a range of Armenian music and songs.

Mrs. Hovagimian's songs included lyrics by famous and prominent Armenian poets such as Baroury Seveg, and Father Comidas, who is considered by Armenians to be the grandfather of modern Armenian folk songs. Other pieces were also composed by some of the most prominent Armenian musicians such as Tanul Aluhian.

The hall was close to being full, and from the moment Mrs. Hovagimian stepped on stage, the audience joined in with enthusiasm and rewarded her and Mrs. Issidi with applause at the end of each of the twenty songs presented during the show.

Themes of the songs told of her love for Armenia, the beauty of her country, lyrical songs of romantic relations, folk tales and songs, and cheers to the Armenian heroes. Her songs covered the Armenian culture and patriotism and carried a message of peace, love and hope, simply because she believed in what she sang.

In her own words, Mrs. Hovagimian says that her main ambition is "to open the world to the Armenian culture and to convey it to all people."

The two songs which brought the house down were "Groung" — the national bird of Armenia, and "Chinanes", a folk song, accompanied by Mano Satamian. Other songs were sung in memory of all those who died during the tragic days in the history of the Armenian people. The audience joined in as Mrs. Hovagimian sang her last song about "Yerevan", the capital of Armenia. Mrs. Hovagimian was backed by two singers

Mr. Satamian and Mr. Caro Guloyan who participated in five songs.

The pianist Mrs. Issidi was born in Jaffa, Palestine, and she has a diploma from London Conservatory. She now lives in Cairo. Mrs. Issidi describes her love and appreciation of Armenian music by saying that a professional pianist cannot fail to have empathy with Armenian compositions and music.

Mrs. Hovagimian, an Armenian born in Beirut, is not only a professional singer but a poet and a master of poetry recitals. She studied languages at the Christ Roi College in Lebanon and completed her music training at the Lebanese Conservatory for Music. She was trained by some of the most prominent Lebanese music teachers and trainers such as Alicia Firazine and Badia Sabra Haddad. Mrs. Hovagimian also participated in the Baalbek festivals of culture and arts between 1960 and 1966 in her capacity as a singer in the Fairuz Troupe. Mrs. Hovagimian settled in Cairo and for the last ten years she has performed in several countries world-wide.

Mr. Sami Amr has received a letter from his son Zuhair Amr informing him that he has been awarded the Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Parasitology from the Department of Biological Sciences and the Center for Tropical Diseases, University of Lowell, Lowell, Massachusetts, under the supervision of Professor John Bruce. Professor Bruce has visited Jordan on numerous occasions in connection with a research project with Bilharzia Control Unit - Ministry of Health and the Jordan University. Zuhair was working with the Bilharzia Control Project when he met Professor Bruce who agreed to allow Zuhair to study under his guidance for the Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree. Zuhair was also given a research assistantship in Professor Bruce's laboratory while studying for his degree. Zuhair has compiled an outstanding academic and research record during this period. In addition, Zuhair has published scientific papers during the past two years while studying at the University of Lowell. Zuhair has now been accepted by the University of Rhode Island to begin studies toward the Ph.D degree in Zoology. He has also been informed that the University of Rhode will also award him a teaching assistantship while he is pursuing his Ph.D. This award was made as a result of the excellent academic records which he has achieved while at the University of Lowell.

The Amr family are very proud of their son and take this opportunity to personally thank Professor Bruce for his guidance and advice to their son.

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Kahane wins victory

ISRAELI'S new draconian measures against Palestinians suspected of anti-Israeli activities in the occupied territories cannot be seen in isolation of the Zionist aim to liquidate the Palestinian cause and evicting the Palestinian people from their homeland. Yesterday's cabinet decision to expel and/or detain without trial those Palestinians whom the Israelis view as a risk to their security is but a continuation of the long-standing Israeli policy of pressuring the people under occupation to leave their homes and property and to force them into permanent exile. Today it is expulsion and "administrative detention". Tomorrow it will be executions and mass removal of houses and camps. Israel will set no limit to its repressive measures and expansionist designs unless and until it is forced to understand the limits of its power and its greater need to accommodate other peoples' rights as well.

Israeli and other claims that the new measures have been necessitated by the latest wave of violence in the occupied territories are empty and misleading. The Israelis can blame every thing on the Arabs if they want. But can they truly and honestly exonerate their own extremists and agitators of the crimes that are being committed daily against the Arabs? What has the closure of the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem got to do with the killing of the three Israelis in Afula and Nablus last week? What has Al Najah University got to do with it? Or, for that matter, the re-arrest of Ziad Abu 'Ein, the 34 Gaza University teachers who have been sacked and would be deported soon, or even the closure of Hakawati Theatre in Jerusalem?

These are questions that the world should ask with us. This is a pattern of Israeli behaviour that we have come to know so well, and we do not wait for the world to be taken in by the Israeli portrayal of the state of affairs in the occupied territories.

The Israelis are experts at deceiving world public opinion. On their latest move, they can claim they have had no alternative but to combat "Arab terror" with harsh punishment and tough security measures. Everything the Israelis do becomes justifiable and legitimate in the fight against "terror" and in the light of the "public outrage" over the violence, according to their logic.

Why Shimon Peres should decide on this despicable course of action against Palestinians, at a time when he is supposed to be "exploring every avenue to make peace with them," is as yet unclear to us. It is definitely not due to Likud pressure, because Jabotinsky teaches Likudniks that "Arabs and Jews should have equal rights in Eretz Israel". It must be the Kahanes and Levingers, then, who dictate Israeli politics today — or at least have a tremendous influence on it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Damascus influenced decision

LEBANON SEEMS to have followed in the footsteps of Syria and is not participating in the coming summit conference in Casablanca. The excuse is that the summit's agenda includes the situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, something which Beirut considers as interference by Arab countries in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

These claims and allegations are no doubt dictated to Beirut by Damascus, which wants to place obstacles in the path of the coming summit. The summit is not interfering in Lebanon's domestic affairs but it will try to help save the Palestinian refugees from further massacres which have been perpetrated by Shi'ites encouraged in their actions by these now boycotting the summit.

It is Damascus which is tampering with Lebanon's internal affairs, setting one faction against another and providing one group with arms and tanks to launch attacks on the Palestinians or other groups. This policy as pursued by Damascus over the Lebanese soil is designed to ensure perpetual domination for Syria over the destiny of Lebanon and its people.

It is Damascus which continually interferes in Lebanon and its affairs not Arab countries taking part in the summit.

The summit is designed to protect the Palestinians while the Syrians, the real enemies of the Lebanese, are not only trying to interfere in Lebanon's affairs but also to wreck the country and to liquidate the Palestinian problem.

Sawt Al Shaab: Serving the youth

THE CABINET'S decisions Saturday to build sports facilities for the youth around the country reflects the directives of King Hussein in his letter of assignment to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai at the outset of his task.

These directives and cabinet decisions signify the government's concern over the young generation and the building of the country's economy at the same time, because the young people of today constitute the real elements for a developed country. The cabinet also said there will be new jobs in health and education fields, something which reflects the government's keenness on expanding and improving the educational and health services.

The new jobs in both areas will be filled by skilled and efficient people capable of handling the responsibility both in urban and rural regions of the country.

Earmarking funds necessary for these new projects, especially for youth facilities and installations, will no doubt boost the youth activity and steer our young generation towards a healthier atmosphere essential for their participation later in the building up of a strong economy for Jordan.

Al Dustour: Destroying Palestinian entity

IN ITS drive to destroy educational institutions in the occupied West Bank, Israel has closed Najah University for two months. Earlier, the Israeli authorities sacked many of the staff employed by the Gaza University, claiming they were hostile to the occupation rule.

Israel's arbitrary measure came on the heels of the closure of the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem saying that the hospital's services were below standard. No doubt, these moves by the Israeli authorities are designed to make it difficult for the Arabs to remain in their homeland and to pave the way for swallowing up Arab land and property. At the same time, the Israeli authorities continue to permit Zionist settlers around Arab towns to intimidate the Arab population and launch attacks on their property in a well-planned plot designed to force them to abandon their homeland.

The Israelis want to deprive the Palestinians of their rights to education, medical treatment and work, and finally to force them to leave Palestine. Israel wants to kill any hope in the heart of the Palestinian people of ever regaining their rights and their property, and so it is now pursuing these repressive measures against the Arab population.

Jordan among all Arab countries is trying desperately to counter Israeli moves and helping the Arab population with all its might to enable them to abort Israel's plans and conspiracies.

Guest Column

Lebanese Militias should be assigned a national role

By Dr. John Muttam

A SYRIAN-BACKED peace plan worked out by the Lebanese warlords at Lausanne in March 1984, aimed at ending anarchy and effecting national reconciliation in Lebanon has fallen by the way side. Yet, another similar one, also engineered with Syrian cooperation, is being implemented in Beirut since the beginning of July.

The Lausanne agreement itself was a very significant step which demonstrated the willingness of the Lebanese leaders to cooperate in putting Lebanon back on its rails. The installation of Mr. Rashid Karami's national unity cabinet with equal Muslim-Christian representation did raise hope that the national reconciliation process would move in the right direction. The people's optimism to see an integrated Lebanon increased when the Lebanese army, split along sectarian lines, was reorganised to take up its legitimate functions in the new situation. The popular euphoria was further reinforced at witnessing the various rival militias that ruled the streets of Beirut vacating their positions, temporarily at least, after having surrendered some of their heavy weapons to central government forces. As a

matter of fact, the democratic process set out at Lausanne had begun to yield appreciable progress towards peace. Unfortunately, the national unity cabinet did not remain intact to celebrate its first anniversary as a multiplicity of causes flung Lebanon back into bloody strife, more intense than ever before.

Apparently, the paralysis of the present Karami cabinet began with some ministers boycotting cabinet sessions over differences of views and later resigning from it. But Mr. Karami attributed the failure of the cabinet primarily to the various types of militias. He squarely blamed them for Lebanon's economic and political crisis saying they were robbing the state and the people and blocking the efforts to end anarchy. Druse leader and transport minister in the cabinet, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, observed: "Some are living (in Lebanon) in the middle ages, others are fascists, greedy for money and power." Further he said "People (in Lebanon) don't even obey the law of the jungle any more."

These observations reveal the extent of the disruptive and subversive role the militias have played in wrecking the

Lausanne peace initiative that held bright prospects for restoring political normalcy in Lebanon long ago.

The recent two hijack incidents involving a Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, plane and an American jetliner, corroborate the view that the militia menace in Lebanon has reached an intolerable level. The militias' tight stranglehold on the body-politic and the powerlessness of the central government to deal with them indeed prompted the leaders to solicit Syrian help once again.

Syria has condescended to try its hands at eliminating militia anarchy in Beirut and eventually to prepare the grounds for national reconciliation dialogue to end Lebanon's decade year-old civil war. However, the success of the Syrian-sponsored security plan will depend, to a very great extent, on how far the militiamen and guerrillas are willing to support it.

For the Lebanese militias and guerrillas, organised or otherwise, the name of the game is survival. Compelling exigencies of the Lebanese political environment imposed on them a role — to shoot or to get shot. That role was made more attractive by: a) The tempting

prospects of becoming rich quickly; (b) an assured professional employment; (c) a regular supply of arms at no cost; (d) the institutionalisation of violence as a means to achieve political goals; (e) legitimisation of the meanest actions demanded of their role such as looting and killings; (f) and confessional sanction of violence to capture or maintain political power. They have not paused to question the moral and political legitimacy of the role they play in the game. For the organised militias and guerrillas, all such aspects of human concern have been thought about, publicly discussed and discarded deliberately by those whose orders they are constrained to execute.

Besides the regular militia forces and guerrillas there are the stray, anti-social elements masquerading as militias and guerrillas, serving diverse notorious interests of private individuals. Social conflicts, sectarian strife, political tension etc., constitute the ideal psychological basis for them to carry on their predatory activities. As such they are always on the look out to manipulate political groups and whip up

sectarian tension; coordinate their resistance activities with friends and sympathisers within organised militia groups; collude with external agents interested in boosting up arms sales; and link up with all sorts of subversive elements working towards cantonisation of Lebanon. Success of any peace plan would mean an end to their game in Lebanon.

Syria is well poised to play the role of an arbiter in Lebanon. The prevailing circumstances are indeed propitious. The Israelis have vacated their occupation of South Lebanon. All the leaders have concurred in requesting Syrian intervention, which they realised as essential for ending militia anarchy and restoring political normalcy in Lebanon. Even the Falangists, split recently on the question of the Syrian role in Lebanon, have patched up their differences and have lent support to the Syrian-sponsored security plan.

However, if the militias and guerrillas have been mainly responsible for the failure of the Lausanne peace plan, they could also pose a serious threat to the current peace plan. That threat has to be eliminated; but

it cannot just be wished away. It is true that the militias have played a very mischievous sectarian role in the past decade. But it is necessary to construct a policy, designed to rehabilitate them into the mainstream of national life — a policy that would induce them to relinquish sectarian loyalties voluntarily and enable them to play a constructive national role for the common interests of the Lebanese state.

The transformation of the militias' role through a national policy would, to a very large extent, depend on the Lebanese leaders themselves who are also at the same time the militia chiefs. The crucial problem is whether or not they are prepared to abandon the feudal legacy of maintaining paid militias and private armies for their own self-aggrandisement, ignoring wider national interests. They may do well to remember that the whirlwind (militia anarchy) they are reaping now is the direct result of the winds of fostering sectarian militias which they have sowed collectively in the past.

The writer is on the Staff of the Jordan Times.



Soviet flexibility sparks pre-summit hopes

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Kremlin hints of greater flexibility at U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva have raised hopes and doubts in Washington as the superpower summit draws closer, according to American sources close to the talks.

Some U.S. officials think the diplomatic probing bodes well for the November summit, also in Geneva, between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The officials are hoping the outlines of an arms cut compromise will emerge in the next round of the Geneva arms control talks, which begin on Sept. 19, the sources said.

More sceptical U.S. officials believe Moscow will withhold any decisions on compromise until Mr. Reagan — who is 74 and recovering from cancer surgery — is tested in the summit with the vigorous, 54-year-old Gorbachev.

These officials suggest the arms talks could drag on for years without any clear-cut resolution.

Moscow has insisted publicly that Mr. Reagan scrap his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), also known as "Star Wars", for research into space-based def-

ences against nuclear attack.

Washington has refused, and the impasse has helped keep the superpower nuclear and space weapons talks stalled in Geneva.

But private remarks by Soviet negotiators about possible formulas as for weapons cuts have encouraged some U.S. arms control officials to look for significant progress soon.

According to U.S. officials, Soviet envoys said in Geneva earlier this month that Moscow might be willing to consider specific cuts in nuclear warheads and a 30 per cent reduction in nuclear missiles and bombers.

The Reagan administration has been seeking a cut along these lines for three years. The sources stressed that the Kremlin had not officially proposed any such reduction.

U.S. officials were encouraged that Soviet negotiators had shifted in their official statements at the negotiating table from rhetoric to a probing, business-like approach and had introduced a new concept — percentage ceilings on different types of nuclear weapons.

The American side found the idea vague but refreshing.

"We have seen a few signs that might ultimately prove to be encouraging," Robert McFarlane,

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, told reporters last week. He declined to be more specific.

The United States is seeking a one-third cut in Soviet intercontinental nuclear missile warheads. It regards Moscow's 10-warhead, land-based intercontinental missiles as the most menacing because they are highly accurate and might be used in a first strike against American missiles in their silos.

Mr. Reagan's space weapons programme remains a key sticking point in the talks. But the New York Times reported earlier this month that Soviet negotiators had unofficially raised the possibility that Moscow might consider accepting SDI research so long as no space weapons were deployed.

Moscow and Washington were quick to deny that any such proposal had been officially made. Congressional sources confirmed the substance of the Times story, however.

Some sources close to the Geneva talks think the outlines could emerge this autumn of a compromise in which Moscow agreed to allow SDI research but no deployment of space weapons and the two superpowers agreed to substantial nuclear weapons cuts.

Even if nothing so dramatic comes to pass, the approaching

summit is likely to put pressure on U.S.-Soviet arms negotiators to make progress during the autumn, according to two U.S. senators on a committee which monitors the talks. They returned recently from a fact-finding trip to Geneva.

"There is no doubt...the summit will loom over this next set of talks — you could see some cutting away of the underbrush so the two leaders could grapple with the issues," Alaska Republican Ted Stevens told reporters recently.

Tennessee Democrat Albert Gore predicted the negotiators would get more flexible instructions from Moscow and Washington on how to proceed, opening the way for swifter progress.

Some U.S. officials are extremely wary of unofficial statements made by Soviet Geneva negotiators and regard them as feints and negotiating ploys designed to keep Washington off balance in the run-up to the summit.

They also anticipate a pre-summit propaganda blitz aimed at putting political pressure on Mr. Reagan to make the lion's share of concessions at the summit.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher predicted such a Soviet campaign while in Washington last week and said it must be resisted.

Pretoria's curbs on funeral unlikely to work

By Ruth Pitchford
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South African police are likely to meet strong resistance in their attempt to clamp down on black funerals which have become a forum for political discontent, civil rights activists and sociologists say.

Huge crowds have gathered to hear speeches denouncing the white minority government at funerals in black townships, where more than 300 people have been killed in unrest in the past 18 months.

The funerals have often led to new deaths in clashes between mourners and security forces after the services, perpetuating a cycle of violence which has continued unabated since Pretoria imposed emergency laws on two areas of South Africa on July 21.

The measures, affecting black townships around Johannesburg and in the Eastern Cape, were extended this week with curbs on

funerals which forbid more than one burial at a time, limit the number of speakers and what they can say and ban outdoor rites.

Black Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu Thursday threatened to defy the curbs, and civil rights workers and sociologists Friday told Reuters the new restrictions would be ignored.

"Even conservative people will find this an intrusion into their personal life which they will not accept," said social anthropology Professor David Webster of the University of the Witwatersrand. Banned from holding political meetings, blacks have used funerals to voice their hatred of apartheid.

Dr. Webster predicted that attempts to depoliticise the gatherings would only make people more defiant.

He said the key would be whether the police would exercise restraint, adding: "The chances are they are not going to."

The government says the res-

trictions are needed to quell violence in the townships. Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, announcing the extra curbs this week, said: "We will see to it in future that funerals will not be political gatherings."

Bishop Tutu, a Nobel Peace Prize winner Thursday spoke out angrily against the restrictions in an address to 2,000 people at a funeral in Tumboshe, just outside the emergency zone.

"We are not allowed into your parliament, and when we try to speak to our people at our funerals, you restrict us," he said of the government. "I will not be told by any secular authorities what gospel I must preach."

Speeches at black funerals, although not a part of traditional culture, have been customary in South Africa for the past 20 years, a young black civil rights activist said.

She said the speeches were bound to become highly political at services for victims of unrest in

the townships since the violence was blamed on the fight against apartheid. The speeches are accompanied by hymns and black liberation songs.

"To a number of us, as African people, it has in a number of ways upset our traditional view of death," Es'kia Mphahlele, African literature professor at Witwatersrand University, said.

"But the younger people feel that we are living in different times and we need different ways of dealing with death."

"Death is so prevalent, so common, that I think singing freedom songs is a new ritual of dealing with death and coping with the sorrow, the anguish of the event."

The black sash women's anti-apartheid group warned Thursday that the new curbs could have only tragic effects, saying: "The police would be required to enforce these restrictions and their presence may well exacerbate an already explosive situation."

Israel, Arabs vie for friends amid Central American turmoil

By Charles J. Hanley
Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Israel and its Arab foes are locked in a behind-the-scenes contest for friends and influence in the trouble spots of Central America.

The going has not been easy. Here in San Salvador, where the Israeli flag flies once again over an embassy, the Israelis have had to wrap their new diplomatic mission in some of the toughest security in town — to guard against guerrilla attack.

In nearby Nicaragua, the Sandinista government's Arab and Iranian allies have become a prime target in the U.S. campaign against the Nicaraguan leftists. U.S. President Reagan describes the Sandinistas' Mideast connections as "a new danger we see in Central America."

Revolutionary "solidarity" has brought Palestine Liberation Organisation military advisers, Libyan aid and Iranian trade to Nicaragua since the Sandinistas took power in a 1979 revolution. Arabs also have aided El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

Israel's interests in the region expanded in the mid-1970s when it began selling warplanes to Central American military governments. It is now Guatemala's main weapons supplier, may have armed anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan guerrillas, and is strengthening relations with El Salvador.

Some commentators say Central America is being "Lebanonized." They point to the involvement of not just these Mideast actors, but of the United States, Cuba and other outside powers in sponsoring local factions, just as foreign backers help Lebanon's warring groups fight their battles.

The Israeli embassy in San Salvador was closed in 1980 after being bombed by Salvadoran insurgents. Israel reopened it last year, after the Salvadoreans decided to move their own embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, implicitly endorsing the Israeli claim to that disputed city.

Salvadoran officials now speak of resuming a military relationship with Israel, a relationship that stockpiled the Salvadoran arsenal with fighter jets, transport planes and Napalm bombs in the 1970s. President Jose Napoleon Duarte has suggested, for example, that Salvadoran officers may be sent to Israel for training.

But both Israeli and Salvadoreans say no new deals have been made.

"Do you think the Salvadoreans really need our military aid when the United States is pumping so much money in here?" asked an Israeli diplomat, referring to the half-billion dollars in U.S. military assistance to El Salvador over the past five years.

The diplomat, speaking with a reporter on condition he not be identified, said Israel's new thrust in El Salvador will be in agriculture, where the Israelis can offer expertise in irrigation, agro-industry and development of farming cooperatives.

By the end of this year 21 Salvadorans will have been sent to Israel for training, he said. Israeli engineers also are helping modernise this city's sewer system.

President Duarte Adviser Julio Adolfo Rey Frenandes, in an in-

terview, noted another beneficial by-product of the revived Salvadorean-Israeli relationship. "The Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress has worked for us more than before," in mobilising U.S. aid for the war against Salvadorean guerrillas, he said.

The Salvadorean chief of staff, Gen. Adolfo Blandon, insisted his army has obtained "not a bullet" from Israel recently, but he said the other side in the war has gotten a helping hand from the Mideast.

When Libyan airplanes were grounded in Brazil in 1983 and discovered to be carrying arms to Nicaragua, U.S. sources suggested the weapons were actually earmarked for Nicaragua-based Salvadorean guerrillas.

Israeli and U.S. authorities also report Salvadorean Communist guerrilla leader Jorge Shafik Handal, the son of Palestinian immigrants, travelled at least twice to Beirut, Lebanon, in the early 1980s and met with PLO chief Yasser Arafat. A PLO document seized when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 referred to a training course for Salvadoreans.

Links between the PLO and the Sandinistas date to at least the early 1970s, when the Nicaraguans were building their revolution against President Anastasio Somoza, whose military was armed in part by Israel. In 1982, three years after their revolutionary triumph, the Sandinistas broke relations with Israel.

The Pentagon says the PLO and Libya now have 40 to 50 military advisers each in Nicaragua. In addition, the Libyans are estimated to have given the Sandinistas \$300 million in loans and grants.

Economic aid comes in other forms as well. Stepped-up Libyan and Iranian purchases of coffee, beef, sugar and other Nicaraguan products at preferential rates will help offset U.S. trade sanctions, and the Iranians have agreed to ship oil to Nicaragua.

Israel's reported supplies to the anti-Sandinista "Contra" guerrillas are difficult to verify.

After Ariel Sharon, then Israel's Defence minister, paid a surprise visit to Honduras in 1982, a Honduran official and diplomatic sources elsewhere in Central America reported an arms deal had been signed.

Gen. Sharon later denied it. But reports persist in both the Honduran and U.S. news media that Israel has shipped PLO arms captured in the 1982 Lebanon campaign to the "Contras" via the Honduran government. Former "Contra" leader Edgar Chamorro said last year his forces received 2,000 weapons from the Israelis.

Although, as the Israeli diplomat noted, "The official response of Israel is not to discuss arms sales," the shipments to Guatemala's military government are well-known.

The 20,000-man Guatemalan army, fighting a lingering leftist insurgency, are equipped with Israeli-made Galil and Uzi automatic weapons, and the air force flies 11 Israeli-built Arava transport planes.

Israel moved into Guatemala in 1977, when President Jimmy Carter's administration cut off U.S. arms sales because of the Guatemalan human rights record.

Fundamentalists or Terrorists (Part II)

By Shaker Abu Nasser

ON DEC. 12, 1983, twenty-two Shi'ite terrorists launched a series of coordinated bombings on a number of targets in Kuwait. Within minutes, their explosives had killed five persons, wounded 87 others, and caused heavy property damage. One of Kuwait's oil refineries, its water desalination plant, airport tower, offices of private Western companies aiding Kuwait's defences. The French and American embassies were hit too.

Seventeen of the 22 terrorists were caught, tried, and sentenced to long prison terms. One blew himself up as a "kamikaze" and four others are being sought.

The attack on Kuwait and other Gulf states was a warning by Syria and Iran to cease supporting Iraq, enemy of Iran and Syria in the current Iran-Iraq war. It was also an attack on Kuwait's pro-Western political regime. Most of the terrorists were Iraqi members of Al Da'wa (The Call), a fanatic Shi'ite group based in Iran.

devoted to the Ayatollah Khomeini and supported directly by Iran.

Intimidation of the tiny Kuwait state failed. Since jailing the terrorists, Kuwait has resolutely refused to release them despite many requests and threats from Iran to do so.

In a new effort to intimidate Kuwait, Iran sent a suicide car bomber there on May 25 to kill its ruler, Amir Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir Al Sabah. Although the car bomber blew himself up and killed two of the amir's bodyguards and a passerby in this attack, the amir escaped with minor injuries. In June, Hezbollah Party (Party of God) fanatic Shi'ite terrorists trained and supported by Iran, hijacked TWA Flight 847 and attempted to obtain release of the 17 terrorists in Kuwait jails as part of their conditions for release of the American hostages. The amir stood firm, however, and that condition was dropped by the hijackers.

Kuwait's ordeal indicates that while terrorists can inflict great destruction and loss of

life, they cannot achieve their long-range goal of compelling Kuwait to drop support of Iraq or of yielding to blackmail by releasing terrorists from prison.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia are other examples of terrorist failure to achieve long-range results of undermining or overthrowing the governments in those two countries.

Egypt has been a prime target of Libya's Muammar al-Qaddafi, for years, as well as attacks from Communists and from Muslim fundamentalists now backed by Iran. Muslim religious fanatics assassinated president Anwar Sadat on Oct. 6, 1981. In August 1983, Egyptian security police uncovered an underground Communist plot to replace the government of President Hosni Mubarak and to replace it with a pro-Communist one. The conspirators were arrested and quantities of weapons stored by them were uncovered.

On April 1, this year, the Egyptians announced they had broken up a new plot to overthrow Mr. Mubarak this time stemming from Libya. Five ringleaders were arrested, all of whom admitted they had been recruited by Libya's intelligence service to carry out attacks on government targets and to foment anti-Mubarak disturbances. Libya was reportedly ready to commit large sums of money to support this group.

Last summer, according to overwhelming circumstantial evidence, a Libyan ship mined the water of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez to disrupt international shipping moving through Egypt's Suez Canal. The action reportedly was intended as a warning to Egypt of what lay ahead if it did not drop its hostility to Qaddafi. Another Libyan plot, to blow up Egypt's huge Aswan Dam, was also uncovered in this period.

Saudi Arabia is also subject to continuous terrorist plots hatched by Iran and Libya. Last August, Saudi authorities learned of a plot by Qaddafi to send about 1,000 Libyan terrorists to Mecca disguised as

pilgrims making the "Hajj", with the aim of seizing the grand mosque there after being armed with weapons which Libya was smuggling by air into the country. Once the mosque was seized, the Libyans were to broadcast accusations against the Fahd regime as "pro-Zionist" and unworthy to be protector of Muslim Holy Places. The plot was foiled by alert Saudi customs police; neither the pilgrims nor the arms were allowed to enter.

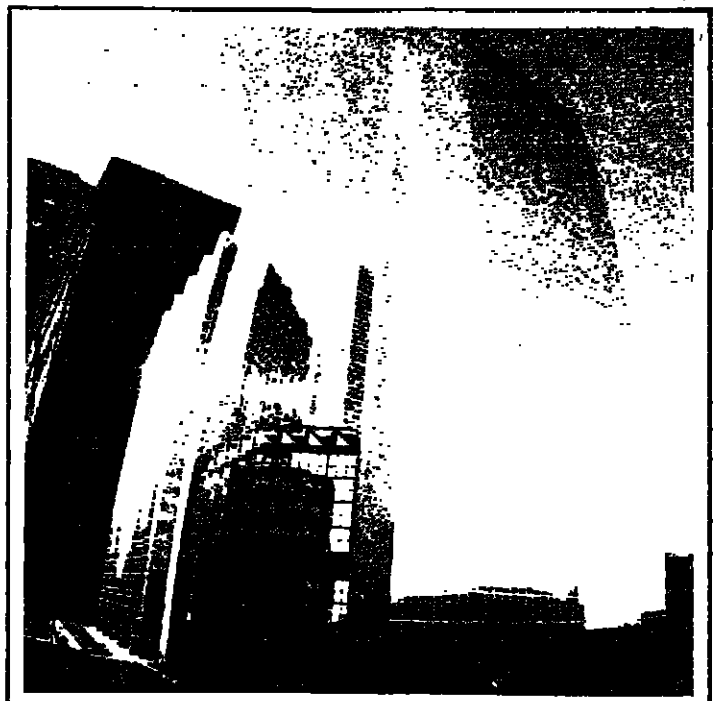
Recent leaks from opponents of Khomeini in Iran reveal that he and his regime intend to duplicate the Libyan plot this August in Mecca. Iran was carefully organising a scheme to send more than 10,000 fanatic Iranian Shi'ite pilgrims to the "Hajj" to seize Mecca's holy places and in so doing, embarrass the Saudi regime. The Saudis are reportedly taking steps to ensure that this new conspiracy also does not materialise.

Turkey is another state under terrorist attack. In the past decade, more than 35

Turkish diplomats and their families have been assassinated by Armenian terrorists, most of whom belong to ASALA and have been trained either in camps in Lebanon or in Syria. ASALA hit men enjoy sanctuary in Syria and Libya. But despite their terrorist strikes, the Turkish government has not given in to their demands, which include the creation of an autonomous Armenian state to be carved out of eastern Turkey.

While the tempo of Libyan and Iran-based terrorism against moderate Middle Eastern states is increasing, the long-range goals of terrorist attacks are not being achieved. On the contrary, the targets of terrorist warfare are tightening their security mechanisms and resisting threats from outlaw groups and regimes.

Within this context we can see Jordan's adamant stand and its unflinching courage whenever a Jordanian diplomat is martyred, or an airline is hijacked. Jordan never gives in to terrorism.



CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE: In the last few decades Canadian architects have stepped forward with boldness and imagination. They have built highly individual masterworks at home and abroad. Their structures have often been multipurpose, most always in harmony with their surroundings, certainly warmer than Bauhaus and more relaxed than Romanesque. The above photo shows the golden Royal Bank Plaza in Toronto designed by Jack Diamond.

Across Berlin Wall divisions are acute

In Berlin, the divisions between East and West Germany are particularly acute. And the passage of time is not bringing the divided Germans any closer, says Leslie Collett.

BERLIN — The human ties which bind East and West Germans despite the division of Germany since 1949 are rapidly dwindling. Their reduction by natural causes is likely to have far-reaching implications for German unity, which West Germany still regards as one of its foremost goals.

The withering of biological bonds between the two German states is most acute in divided Berlin. West Berliners last year made 1.8 million visits to their friends and relatives in East Berlin and East Germany — less than half the number in 1973.

The fall in Western visits was especially sharp after October, 1980, when East Germany tripled the amount of D-marks West Germans had to exchange to enter the country.

Retired West Berliners, who made up most of the visitors to the East, were unable to afford the DM25 (\$8.50) it cost for a day's outing to the East. East Germany's reduction of the exchange requirement for them to DM15 last year led to only a slight increase in visitors.

A visit to any of the crossing points used by West Berliners tells the story. At Oberbaumbrücke, which connects the boroughs of Kreuzberg and Friedrichshagen in West and East Berlin, the trickle of West Berliners across the pedestrian bridge consists mainly of the elderly.

One of them is an 81-year-old West Berliner who frequently visits his son and family in East Berlin despite the cost. She hobbles on a cane pulling a shopping cart filled with citrus fruit, bananas and sweets for her grandchildren, to whom she is their doing West Berlin Oma (granny).

Once she is gone, however, her family on the other side of the wall will have no other link with West Berlin. The children will grow up knowing it solely from West Berlin television and radio, and the West German tourists they see speaking the strange-sounding dialects of Bavaria, Swabia and Hesse.

The number of West Germans crossing into the East under an agreement allowing them to visit adjacent border districts is also declining. In the first five months of this year, only 34,825 West Germans visited the border area, 9.1 per cent less than last year. As with West Berliners, these were the Westerners who had the closest ties with family and friends in East Germany.

The widening gulf contrasts sharply with the commitment in the preamble to West Germany's Basic Law (constitution) which calls for the German people to achieve the "unity and freedom of Germany in free, self-determination."

The question really is whether nationhood is possible once family links and personal ties have vanished — Financial Times news feature.

An American goes to Iran

WASHINGTON — An American tourist travelling through the Middle East recently spent three months in Iran getting to know its people and learning how they view life in the Islamic Republic. The tourist later filed several stories on her experiences with the Christian Science Monitor.

Iran has been closed to most Westerners since its revolution in 1979.

The reporter, who was not identified in the story, said the Swiss Embassy now handles American interests in Iran, but when she stopped to get a new passport, Swiss officials told her she was the first American they could remember seeing in years.

She wrote that later, in Tehran, when she got off the plane, she worried that the passport checker at the airport might say, "I'm sorry your visa was issued by mistake." But, she said, "he stamped my passport as if American tourists entered the country every day."

As she travelled through the country, the reporter found that not one Iranian she met in almost three months of travel had seen an American since prerevolutionary

Lebanon: Putting the pieces together

By David Butler

SYRIAN ARMY officers are back in Beirut, lending credibility to the latest effort to pacify Lebanon's warring communities. At present, the goal is modest: to impose a lasting security plan in mainly-Muslim west Beirut. The main objective is to draw up a new constitution that will divide power more fairly between the various communities. The winners in a new power-sharing agreement would be Shi'ite Muslims; the losers would be the Maronite Christians and Sunni Muslims.

A checklist of the main forces in the Lebanese jigsaw and their present standing shows:



President Gemayel

The Maronites: The dominant sect among the Christians, the Maronites gained the most privileges according to the unwritten constitution of 1943. The main Maronite political party, the Falange, and the semi-autonomous militia grouping, the Lebanese Forces (L.F.), have resisted attempts to change the constitution. Following the west Beirut security agreement, the Maronites have closed ranks in their east Beirut stronghold. A joint L.F.-Falange document has been published calling for a federal solution to Lebanon's problems. This is likely to be rejected by Syria and its local allies, and further Muslim-Christian fighting seems unavoidable.

The president and the army: President Gemayel is increasingly at odds with his natural constituency, the Falange and L.F. Entrusted by Syria to "deliver" Maronite agreement to a new political agreement, brokered by Damascus, he has been accused of being a traitor to the Maronite cause. This conflict recently took on a farcical aspect when the writer of a soap opera reflecting Maronite displeasure with Mr. Gemayel was abducted in the boot of a car in east Beirut. The L.F. blamed the presidential guard for the

incident. Mr. Gemayel is also deeply mistrusted by the Muslims and Druse. Under Mr. Gemayel, the army has received large quantities of weapons, mainly from the U.S. and France. But this has done little to improve the state's standing and has been a severe drain on the treasury.

The Shi'ites: Now the largest



Yasser Arafat

Amal and the Hezbollah group, also Shi'ite which is more religious in outlook. Amal supporters are mainly from the South, while Hezbollah recruits tend to come from the Baalbek area in the northeast, where the Iranian revolution's influence is strong.

The Sunnis: Based in the coastal cities of Sidon and Tripoli, as well



Nabih Berri

single community, and traditionally the least privileged, the Shi'ites have emerged as the most powerful group after the Maronites. The Amal movement, headed by Nabih Berri, is the main Shi'ite force, pushing for reforms to institutionalise Shi'ite dominance. There is some friction between

as in west Beirut, Lebanon's Sunnis stand to lose their traditional position as the second most powerful group after the Maronites. The Sunnis have been overtaken numerically by the Shi'ites, and the Sunni establishment has been eclipsed by "new money" generated by Shi'ite emigres to West

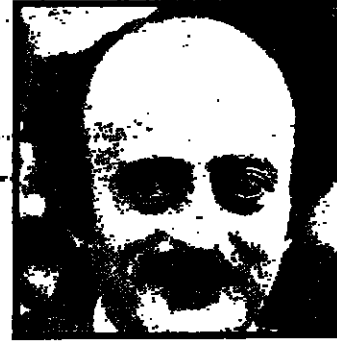
Africa and the Gulf. Sunni militias in Beirut, and particularly Tripoli have indicated that they will fight Syrian and Shi'ite domination of traditionally Sunni areas.

The Druse: The most self-contained of Lebanon's groups, the Druse have proved the country's most effective military force in the past three years. Historically, their main antagonists have been the Maronites, but the Druse share with the Maronites a deep attachment to their own areas of Mount Lebanon. In addition, the Druse and Maronites both favour some form of decentralisation in any new power-sharing agreement.

The South Lebanon Army (SLA): The SLA is an Israeli-backed militia force based in the southern border region. Its commanders are mainly Maronite; the estimated 2,000 troops are a mixed Maronite-Shi'ite force. The SLA is in control of a small border strip, but still depends heavily on Israeli support. It has been repeatedly attacked by Amal and the Syrian Social National Party, a Damascus-backed left-wing group. The SLA also has forces in Jezzina, east of Sidon. Negotiations have been under way for some weeks about ejecting the SLA from the town, which is on the

edge of the Druse-controlled Chouf region. Tel Aviv has presented the SLA as a buffer force, absorbing violence that would otherwise be directed at Israel itself.

The Palestinians: Syria and Amal have vowed to prevent Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from regaining its influence in Lebanon's Palestinian refugee camps. Heavy battles around Beirut's refugee camps in May and June over this issue were inconclusive. There are fears the similar battles may erupt in Sidon's camps, where Mr. Arafat is reported to have been trying to create a new power base — MEED, London.



Walid Junblatt

Sandinist rebel book tells of real life of guerrillas

By Joanne Kenen

NEW YORK — On a July day in 1974, 22-year-old Omar Cabezas went up into the mountain thinking he was joining a guerrilla army that would soon end the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua.

Instead, he found he was one of a tiny, isolated band of young men, struggling less against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza than against the rain, the rot, the heavy packs, the bad food and above all the loneliness of guerrilla life.

Mr. Cabezas, now 34 and a deputy minister of the interior in Nicaragua, has described his first year as a student-turned-guerrilla in his book, called in English "Fire in the Mountain."

In an interview here, Mr. Cabezas told Reuters his book, which was published in the United States last month and in Nicaragua in

1982, was the all-time best seller in Nicaragua. It has been published in several languages, in both East and West.

He professed surprise at its success. It did not begin as a book, but as a series of meandering, taped recollections. "I'm not a writer," he grinned, "although I've been accused of being one."

Mr. Cabezas, a slight, compact man who smiles easily, said the book was not an autobiography, although it was an autobiographical. "It's not all my life, but aspects of it," he explained.

He wrote it, he said, partly out of a need to "empty myself, to empty what I had inside me — like an individual exorcism."

And he wrote it partly to tell Nicaraguan youth coming of age after the Sandinista 1979 victory, "what the revolution was, what did it cost."

The book assumes that the reader knows something about the

events leading up to the overthrow of the Somoza regime and the Sandinista triumph in July 1979. It also assumes a certain sympathy with, or at least open-mindedness toward, the leftist government of Nicaragua. Mr. Cabezas remains a dedicated Sandinista.

In the interview, he stressed the Sandinistas' achievements in health and education. He said that censorship, and other aspects of the state of emergency were a response to U.S. military and economic pressure.

"Our biggest problem," he said of his homeland, "is a 73- or 74-year-old problem: President Reagan."

The Reagan administration contends that the Sandinistas are Marxist-Leninists who have led their country into the Soviet camp and threaten democracy in Central America. Mr. Reagan has made support for right-wing anti-Sandinista rebels a foreign

policy priority.

His policy toward us — war — is cruel and unjust. He wants to destroy us, he hates us, viscerally," said Mr. Cabezas. He said he was surprised Washington had granted him a visa for his visit of several days here to promote his book.

There have been other books written by and about Latin American revolutionaries — including the diaries of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who fought in the Cuban revolution and was killed in Bolivia in 1967, and whose "stature, purity and nobility" Mr. Cabezas said he strove to emulate.

But those memoirs, autobiographies and journals do not approach the subject of guerrilla life with Mr. Cabezas' blunt — and often humorous — pragmatism.

Mexican author Carlos Fuentes wrote in the introduction: "Omar Cabezas chooses ideas and memory, images without sacrifice of politics, and convictions

without sacrifice of humour. He gives us a full, moving, dialectical portrait of the world of the guerrilla fighter and then makes his natural and powerful point of the continuity of the struggle in which he is engaged."

Mr. Cabezas describes the food they ate during the bleaker spells — coffee made from burned corn. He tells of the illnesses they suffered, like the huge "mountain leprosy" sores that ate away the flesh in his legs down to the bone. He recounts how the guerrillas looked and smelled after months without a razor, a mirror or plumbing.

"... Your face becomes lined in the mountains — your expression is always pained ... you hardly ever smile; every few minutes, you get scratched; you're always burdened down, always wet ..." he writes.

"And as days pass, and weeks, and months, and years, your face

becomes set in that expression, the muscles clenched, your face hardens into a grimace, as if your muscles could not relax into their normal state; your face has changed."

But the book is not only about pain and hardship. On one page, he describes how he organised campus study groups. On another, he recounts how he and his radical student friends applied their zeal to stealing contraceptives from a chemist.

And he writes about a loneliness so profound that he even

ached for the electric lights of the city.

He had left a pregnant girlfriend behind in that city. Months passed before he learned if the baby was a girl or boy.

It was even longer until he met his daughter. Asked about that first meeting, he replied, "Wait for the next book."

King to lead delegation to Casablanca summit

(Continued from page 1)

The Atari News Agency reported from Abu Dhabi that United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan would lead the UAE delegation to the summit.

Kuwait will be represented at the summit by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

Sheikh Sabah told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) Sunday the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had hoped to attend the conference but circumstances prevented him from doing so.

Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah was to have stood in for the Emir, but was unable to travel for health reasons. Sheikh Sabah told the agency: The crown prince recently had minor eye surgery in London.

Sheikh Sabah, speaking to rep-

orters before he flew to Casablanca for the meeting of the foreign ministers, said the Emir and crown prince had asked him to convey to Arab leaders their hopes for a restoration of Arab unity.

Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid will join the Kuwaiti delegation in Casablanca, KUNA said.

The agency also said UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah left for Casablanca Sunday to attend the foreign ministers' preparatory meeting.

Reports from other Arab capitals, indicated that their foreign ministers had either left for Morocco or were expected to leave later Sunday.

A final tally on Sunday showed that 16 Arab League members were certain to attend the summit. They are: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, North Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco, Oman, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan,

Mauritania, Djibouti and the PLO. The Arab League had 22 members prior the expulsion of Egypt after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Sources close to the Libyan embassy in Damascus told Reuters Libya would be willing to attend an ordinary Arab summit in Saudi Arabia in November, as would Syria, South Yemen and Lebanon.

King Hassan II first proposed an emergency summit after Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps last May came under attack by Shi'ite Muslim forces. Lebanon contends that the attacks were an internal Lebanese affair.

Reports from Damascus indicated Sunday that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia failed in a last-minute attempt to persuade Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to drop his objections to the summit.

Syria has said it will not take part in the Casablanca conference, because it "invites division and serves the enemies of the Arab

Nation."

Arab diplomats said Sunday they believed Saudi Arabia had suggested to Syria that it attend the preparatory foreign ministers' meeting starting Monday, to draft the summit's agenda.

King Fahd recently telephoned President Assad and a Saudi envoy was expected Sunday in Damascus, the diplomats said.

But in an interview published Saturday, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a said a summit at this time would divide Arabs instead of uniting them.

Syrian Information Minister Yassin Rajjoub told reporters that Syria was ready to attend "any Arab summit whose agenda is based on effective Arab solidarity to confront imperialist designs."

But he added: "Damascus will never take part in any summit that will discuss the return of Egypt to Arab ranks, the Amman (Jordan-PLO) accord and the (attacks on the) Palestinian camps," in Beirut.

Khatib denounces Israeli move

(Continued from page 1)

applied.

Israeli military authorities began to implement the new measures last week before it was given formal approval by the cabinet.

On Wednesday, the army detained Ziad Abu Ein, who became the first Palestinian held under administrative detention without trial since 1979. Abu Ein was sentenced to life in prison for an alleged 1979 bombing.

He was allowed to return to his West Bank home in May as part of a prisoner exchange in which 1,000 mostly Arab prisoners were set free in exchange for three Israeli soldiers. Military officials said

Abu Ein "violated" the terms of his release by participating in political meetings and by plotting to hijack an Israeli bus.

Under administrative detention, a prisoner can be held indefinitely without being charged in court or being allowed to offer a defence. But a military judge reviews the case every six months, and a detainee can appeal to the president of a military court.

Israeli authorities will close Palestinian newspapers that violate Israeli censorship, it added. The three Arabic daily newspapers published in East Jerusalem are required to submit all articles and advertisements to military censors.

In an attempt to keep its detailed security plan secret, the cabinet met as a ministerial defence committee, whose proceedings cannot be published. Journalists were not allowed to interview ministers leaving the meeting.

Jordan Times

Telephone: 666320 666265

N.Africans win the golds; records fall at Arab Games

CASABLANCA (R) — Three Arab records fell on the first day of the pan-Arab Games here as North African athletes and swimmers took their countries to the top of the medals table, winning all 12 golds at stake.

Host country Morocco was in the lead at the end of the day with six of the golds, followed by Tunisia with five and Algeria with one gold and five silvers.

Middle-distance runner Hassan Dami of Morocco made the deepest cut in an Arab record, knocking off eight seconds in the women's 3,000 metres with a time of 9:18.09.

The other records went to Tunisian swimmer Faten Ghattas, who improved the time for the women's 200 metres freestyle by 34 hundredths of a second, and to Algerian Abdelwahab Nourjani, who completed the gruelling 20 kilometre walk in 1 hr. 32:30.4.

Tunisia dominated the swimming events in Casablanca, winning four out of five golds available. The fifth went to Mohammed Lattaoui of Morocco in the men's 200 metres freestyle.

Morocco gathered its extra golds in the women's shot put, where Arab record holder Souad Melloussi scored 24 centimetres below her all-time best of 15.47, in the women's team gymnastics and in the two lightest of the judo classes.

The pickings were thin for the Arab countries outside North Africa, though Sudanese long-distance runner Moussa Ahmed Jawda looked good in the final straight of the men's 10,000 metres, running shoulder to shoulder with Abderrazak Ktari of Tunisia.

Jawda, one of only three Sudanese athletes at the games, took the silver, finishing just less than half a second behind the Tunisian's time of 29:07.62.

In the athletics heats, record holder Ahmad Hamada of Bahrain had the best time in the men's 400 metres at 52.2, and Morocco's

Olympic champion Nawal El Moutawakil led the pack in the women's 100 metre sprint with an unofficial time of 11.88.

Full details of the heats and of places below third in the finals were not available because of computer problems at the Casablanca stadium.

The men's basketball competition, the most crowded team event at the games, kicked off in Rabat on Saturday with four preliminary group matches won by Syria, Kuwait, Jordan and Tunisia, playing North Yemen, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Morocco.

Jordan beat the United Arab Emirates 91-63 (half-time score 48-31) in a hotly contested group D match Saturday night. Jordan had the advantage in points early in the match but the Emirates did not concede defeat till the final whistle.

In the last match of the day, Tunisia beat Morocco by a three-point margin at 85-82 (half-time score 41-33). The two North African countries are in group A.

Alboreto wins West German Grand Prix

NUERBURGRING, West Germany (R) — Michele Alboreto extended his lead in the Formula One World Drivers' Championship with a hard-earned win in the West German Grand Prix motor race Sunday.

The Italian took his Ferrari to the front on the 45th lap of the 67-lap race but was not assured of victory until Alain Prost fell back in the closing stages.

Frenchman Prost, now five instead of two points behind Alboreto in the standings, lost val-

uable time when the spun on to the grass in his McLaren.

Prost still managed second place, almost 12 seconds behind the Italian, and kept his championship hopes alive.

His compatriot Jacques Laffite came third, a long way adrift in a Ligier, with the Arrows of Belgian Thierry Boutsen fourth.

Prost's teammate, reigning champion Niki Lauda of Austria, snatched fifth place from the ailing Williams of Briton Nigel Mansell on the last lap.

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Chang beats Montiel, retains title

SEOUL (R) — Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight title for the seventh time when he beat Mexican challenger Francisco Montiel on a unanimous decision in their 12-round fight Sunday.

Chang, 22, took clear command of the bout in the eighth and 10th rounds with a succession of unanswered blows to Montiel's body and head.

Despite the battering, the 23-year-old Mexican refused to go down and retaliated strongly in the last two rounds, wielding powerful punches that forced the champion on the defensive.

Filipino Judge Larry Ladayag scored the bout 117-113, Kaz-

umasa Kuwata of Japan 116-113 and Australia's Cliff Heaver 114-113, all for Chang.

Chang and Montiel, third contender in the WBC rankings, traded punches almost evenly in the first two rounds.

But Chang, much faster on his feet than Montiel, scored with a series of effective punches in the third to take the initiative.

He continued his offensive in the fourth and pounded Montiel with a barrage of lefts and rights while the Mexican floundered on the ropes.

Montiel, who was making his first shot at a world title, showed some spark in the sixth round, slugging it out with Chang toe to toe. But he could not do enough to

sway the judges in his favour.

The victory, the 28th against one defeat in Chang's five-year professional career, was his seventh successful defence since he won the title by knocking out Hilario Zapata of Panama in March 1983.

Chang said afterwards: "Montiel is a boxer with good fighting spirit and stamina. But his punches were not as strong as I had expected. So I decided to attack him all-out."

Montiel, who is based in Tokyo, now has a career record of 18 wins and four defeats.

Chang collected a purse of \$90,000 and Montiel \$11,000, according to promoters.

Salonen wins Argentine rally

CORDOBA, Argentina (R) — Timo Salonen of Finland, driving a Peugeot, won the Argentine motor rally Saturday to increase his lead in the World Drivers' Championship.

Race officials said Salonen clocked 10 hours four minutes 33 seconds for the four-stage, 2,614-kilometre event with Wilfried Wiedner of West Germany, in an Audi, nearly 14 minutes behind in second place.

Former Grand Prix racing driver Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, driving a Peugeot, was 17 minutes behind Wiedner in third place.

Salonen's victory in the eighth of the 12 world championship rallies gave him a total of 108 points, a 48-point lead over defending champion Stig Blomqvist of Sweden.

Blomqvist withdrew on the second stage after his Audi was damaged on a rugged section near Cordoba, a city 700 kilometres northwest of Buenos Aires.

Salonen's win, reinforced by Reutemann's third place, also helped strengthen Peugeot's lead in the Manufacturers' Championship.

4th test resumes today; England expected to lead

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Only rain can apparently prevent England taking a 2-1 lead over Australia after Mike Gatting's first test century at home put England in an impregnable position in the fourth cricket test.

Overnight showers caused the loss of the opening session of play Saturday and 40 minutes were lost at the end of the day. More unsettled weather is expected on Monday when the match resumes after Sunday's rest day.

England have built a lead of 191 after reaching 448 for six on the third day thanks to Gatting's 160. Captain David Gower says England may continue batting on Monday if the weather improves.

"We'll wait for the weather... but if it's fine I see no harm in having a brief flirt," Gower said.

Gower was fulsome in his praise of Gatting who has blossomed in the past year into a test batsman of real class.

"I'm very pleased for him, he's responded well to the confidence

that's been showed in him. He was due for a big one and today he duly obliged."

Gatting, who found it difficult to transfer his county form to the test arena until last winter's tour of India, was more subdued about an innings full of glorious cover drives and thrilling pull shots.

"Obviously my first century for England in India was the landmark while the second was a 200 and that was something very special. This innings was special but not as good as the first one," the stocky, bearded Gatting said.

Australian captain Allan Border admitted he had been expecting Gatting to be a major problem at Old Trafford.

"He's been threatening a big score throughout the series. The way he plays he's very hard to dislodge," said Border, who has not given up hope of saving the match.

"There's every chance that this wicket will be at its best on the fourth and fifth days."

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Singapore faces alarming plunge in growth rates

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore is facing an economic crisis with its growth rate falling alarmingly in the past 18 months, according to first deputy premier Mr. Goh Chok Tong.

Mr. Goh told university students last week in a speech officially embargoed for release Sunday that growth in the second quarter could be even below the original estimate of zero per cent, the island's worst ever performance.

"More alarming is the speed in which the growth rate has dropped every quarter. Starting from the first quarter of 1984, growth rate fell from 10 per cent to nine per cent the next quarter, eight per cent, six, three and now zero," he said.

"It is a scary experience to see our economic growth rate from quarter to quarter dropping at such a high rate," he said.

"If we cannot open our parachute in time, it will be a hard landing. Then we will not need a doctor. We will need a mortician, or an undertaker."

Mr. Goh warned Singaporeans that full employment might be coming to an end.

"I'm afraid this year the jobs will not be chasing you. You will have to search for jobs," he said.

Mr. Goh said many companies had folded up while foreign investment commitments had declined considerably because of high wage and other operating costs which had eroded Singapore's competitive edge.

British tailoring group wins Debenhams battle

LONDON (R) — A high-street clothing group Saturday won control of Britain's second biggest department store chain after a two-month takeover battle.

The Burton Clothing Group said in a statement Saturday that it had won control of 54.2 per cent of the voting rights in Debenhams, which runs 67 stores nationwide. Debenhams chairman Mr. Bob Thornton, who had fought the £550 million (\$750 million) takeover throughout, conceded defeat and advised his shareholders to accept the bid. Burton won control of Debenhams despite an attempt to frustrate the bid by Britain's largest department store chain, the House of Fraser, which owns the prestige Harrods store. Debenhams had dismissed the Burton bid saying that the company, which runs more than 1,000 high street tailoring and fashion shops, had nothing to offer.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A great day for all kinds of new ideas and activities. Your mind should be penetrating, but don't act too impulsively or you can lose out by lack of proper preparation.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to know just what it is you want out of life and then to bend your efforts in such direction vigorously.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact those who are most experienced in fields of interest to you and gain their expertise and support.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A day and evening to make as many worthwhile friends as you can. Drive wisely and be courteous to others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Place your energies on outside affairs and you can make great progress today. The evening is best spent at home.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You get many excellent ideas from various sources, so pick out the best and put them in operation early. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to get ahead in practical matters and gain the advice of one who is expert in business.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Have a discussion with clever partners and know what is best to do to be more successful. Dress carefully today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more enthusiastic about your work and you can become more proficient. At it. Get problems solved with the aid of co-workers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to set up appointments for amusements with friends. Come to an understanding with the one you love.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Give as much thought as you can today to family and home affairs and how best to improve them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A fine day for making as many contacts as possible and accomplishing a good deal in the outside world.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into practical affairs and add much to your present abundance. The evening should be spent quietly at home.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be highly intelligent and can have a most successful life, so prepare now to give as fine a comprehensive education as you can.

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

- 1 Courts units
- 5 Baseball
- 10 Worker
- 14 Small
- 15 Great Leap
- 16 Strengthen
- 17 Puzzle's topic
- 20 Hold high
- 21 Lots
- 22 Road or gang
- 24 The Ziegfeld
- 25 Strike
- 26 Distinctive
- 27 Permeable
- 30 Pantheon
- 35 Swiss river
- 36 Venetian
- 39 Chili
- 40 Elements
- 43 Malevolent
- 44 Wilderness pro
- 45 Joplin work
- 46 "Superman"
- 47 Indian epic
- 48 Kind of orange
- 51 Ethiopian
- 52 Commander
- 53 Jack
- 54 Kind of acid
- 55 Nabbed
- 56 TV area
- 57 Wild buffalo
- 58 Comedian
- 59 School dance
- 60 Ringing
- 71 Fluid
- 72 SAT word

DOWN

- 1 "The" of the cat
- 2 Apple's
- 3 Night
- 4 Embossed
- 5 Compulsion
- 6 Governor
- 7 Sack
- 8 Deer
- 9 Sign up for
- 10 Egg on
- 11 Anthony or
- 12 Ve - Shoppe
- 13 Loth
- 14 Deadly
- 15 Certain fabric
- 16 Sire
- 17 Remote
- 18 He eyes stars
- 19 Innocent
- 20 Palmer of golf
- 21 Arcus or
- 22 Caution
- 23 Fall behind
- 24 Another meat
- 25 "Arch" pelago
- 26 March growth
- 27 Coming out
- 28 Miss
- 29 Map die
- 30 Open a bit
- 31 Bit part
- 32 Lab burner
- 33 Mogul
- 34 Skyscraper
- 35 Clave
- 36 TV Grant
- 37 House
- 38 As well
- 39 Sky night
- 40 16 or 21
- 41 High collar
- 42 Reverse
- 43 Awaits
- 44 As well
- 45 Sky night
- 46 16 or 21

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- 1 SHIP
- 2 SLAB
- 3 SIPHON
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Cuban president denounces foreign debt 'cancer'

HAVANA (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro Sunday closed a Latin American economic conference in Havana with a speech describing the region's huge foreign debt as a "cancer that must be rooted out."

Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad N. Batsboun

AMMAN — The U.S. dollar fared technical selling on Friday. The dollar's sudden drop, which came on a wave of selling out of the International Monetary Market division of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, happened after the U.S. dollar had strengthened earlier in the day in European trading.

The metals markets rose slightly in reaction to the dollar's decline. Gold closed at \$321.75, \$322.25 an ounce.

On Monday the dollar gained strength against most major foreign currencies except the British pound.

The British pound firmed even though British banks cut the base lending rate to 11½ per cent from 12 per cent.

It was the slight rise in some U.S. interest rates that helped the U.S. dollar regain some of the ground it lost on Friday.

There was also a general feeling in the trading markets that Friday's dollar plunge was overdone. In Washington, a new highly optimistic economic forecast was released.

It contends that a strong inventory buildup and rapid money supply growth will fuel market economic expansion for the rest of the year. Included in this forecast was a Gross National Product rise of five per cent at an annual rate in the second half of the year and an improvement in unemployment.

The metals market continued to rise, gold closed \$324.10, an ounce higher at \$324.10.

On Tuesday the U.S. dollar weakened against most major foreign currencies, this was partly due to the announcement that the U.S. trade deficit in June rose to \$13.42 billion, the second-highest monthly level ever. A large portion of the deficit was due to record merchandise imports from Japan.

Traders say the deficit figure exceeded expectations and suggest the second-quarter economic growth was slower than estimated.

Gold and silver both rose drastically.

Gold rose \$4.00 an ounce and silver rose 7 cent an ounce to close at \$63.33 an ounce. Gold closed at \$328.50 an ounce.

On Wednesday and despite the higher than expected one per cent rise in June's composite index of leading economic indicators the U.S. dollar weakened against most major currencies.

The dollar fell below 2.80 West German marks for the first time in 13 months but the dollar firmed against the British pound.

The British pound fell was due to an announcement by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani that Saudi Arabia will double oil production to 4.3 million barrels a day. It was stated that the increased production, was needed because the lower output, which has brought with it a drop in revenue, will harm the economic development of the kingdom if it continues.

The metals markets continued their upward movement. Gold closed in New York \$1.10 an ounce higher at \$329.50 while silver was also higher to close at \$63.35 an ounce.

On Thursday the dollar finally started to rise. The dollar shot up on news of Saudi Arabia's plan to double oil production.

The news also led to a heavy decline in the British pound to trade at \$1.40. Also the pound lost its ground after major British banks decreased their interest rates on the currency.

The dollar received additional support late in the day when M1, the basic U.S. money supply measure, was announced to have risen \$3.7 billion, nearly double market expectations.

For a change, the metals markets reacted falling to the dollar rise with gold and silver falling heavily. Gold fell \$9.50 an ounce to close at \$320.00 an ounce in New York while silver closed lower at \$61.88 an ounce.

On Friday, the dollar was trapped between a trading range of two pennies on the German mark (281.50-283.50).

Traders were waiting for the release of June unemployment figure which when later revealed in New York to be unchanged at 7.3 per cent corresponded with market expectations.

The British pound suffered against all European currencies to the news that Venezuela had cut its crude oil prices by \$3.00 a barrel.

On this news sterling was down from \$1.4025 in Hong Kong trading to as much as \$1.3575 in London and New York.

The metals market was unchanged, to close at \$321.70 - \$322.20 an ounce for gold. Silver closed in New York at \$61.19-\$62.21 an ounce.

In New York close where federal funds last traded at 7.75 per cent, the dollar closed at \$2.8215 on the German mark, 1.3670 on the British pound, 2.3115 on the Swiss franc 8.605 on the French franc and 237.10 on the Japanese yen.

Mr. Castro restated his belief that only cancellation of the \$360 billion debt could solve Latin America's economic crisis.

"The foreign debt is unpayable... it is a cancer that must be rooted out," he told about 1,400 delegates at the end of a five-day "continental dialogue" on the debt.

The Cuban leader denied U.S. charges that he was opportunistic in taking up the cause of a Latin American "debtors strike" and said there was no other solution.

"The whole world has to discuss this problem," he said. The debt and its \$40 billion annual interest

charges were "unpayable... economically, politically and morally."

He acknowledged that Cuba's Soviet allies would have to cut arms spending as part of any international economic order.

"It would be dishonest for us not to ask both sides to disarm," he told politicians, businessmen, trades unionists and academics from more than 30 countries. Few high-level official delegations attended the meeting.

He rejected a plan by the New Social Democratic president in Peru, Mr. Alan Garcia, to restrict debt service repayments to 10 per

cent of export earnings.

"The policy of paying back 10 per cent of export revenue would not resolve the problem," said Mr. Castro, whose 2½ hour overnight address was frequently interrupted by standing ovations in the packed national convention centre.

The Cuban president convened the meeting, which began on Tuesday, as the latest event in a personal crusade to mobilise Latin America against repaying the debt.

But he denied that his intention was to topple the Western financial system and insisted that the

Reagan administration could easily cover U.S. banks' exposure in Latin America if it cut defence spending by 12 per cent.

"We are not proposing a social revolution... and it is a lie to say that the banking system would be ruined," said Mr. Castro in what diplomats described as his most passionate speech in recent months.

The U.S. and a number of Latin American governments have criticised Mr. Castro's campaign as hypocritical, saying Cuba has repeatedly assured its own Western creditors it will repay its \$3.2 billion hard-currency debt.

Tough competition awaits Switzerland

GENEVA — Can the Swiss keep going?

The question being asked, not for the first time in the past few decades, is whether the Swiss can continue to generate the growth in wealth which has brought their small and unique confederation its unmatched material privileges.

Previously the question has always proved to be unnecessary and it seems absurd at present, when the Gross National Product (GNP) is set for annual increases of 2.5 per cent over the next couple of years, the banks are churning out record profits and the engineering companies have started to eliminate their losses.

It is significant, too, that the question is raised most frequently in banking communities outside Switzerland.

The doubt expressed — and it may be tinged with envy of past performance — is whether the Swiss financial system can adjust to the fiercer competitive climate expected to be engendered by the deregulation of financial markets in New York, London, Frankfurt and Tokyo.

Similar comments can be heard about the Swiss workshop, that relatively small group of machinery manufacturers — watchmakers, chemical and food concerns — which together with the Swiss financial centres provides the underpinning for Swiss prosperity.

The troubles in the watchmaking industry have been evident for some time but now one hears as well reports of sclerosis in major engineering companies.

Their less-than-brilliant performance in the past couple of years, it is suggested, reflects tardiness in adopting modern manufacturing techniques and in seeking new products and markets.

In its crudest form, the view is that the Swiss have been living for too long off the fat of foreign funds and accumulated profits, and now are facing their come-uppance.

From inside Switzerland, the argument appears to be grossly exaggerated.

A lot of "fat" has been converted into considerable financial muscle in the untaxed reserves of the banks and the big companies and, slow as its reactions may sometimes be, Swiss society's peculiar amalgam of corporate self-interest and local political autonomy has proved historically to be flexible enough to cope with challenges.

Swiss admit challenge

The Swiss are not denying that

there is a challenge.

Consider this passage from the report to the annual general meeting of Credit Suisse by Mr. Rainer Gut, the chairman: "For Switzerland, the international financial environment of the future will not be an easy one. There is every possibility that ground will be lost. Some might be tempted to sit back and accept this, arguing that a healthier world economy is bound to involve a scaling-down of Switzerland's financial position ... but such an attitude would be dangerous. Success in competing with the big nations has always been the key to Switzerland's prosperity and will remain so in the future."

In the context, the reference to "big nations" could have been in the singular. Mr. Gut, noting the "Machiavellian ruthlessness" with which international competition in finance is often conducted, went on to appeal for support at home against "attacks on Swiss banking practices" which could undermine Switzerland's advantages and shift the competitive balance in favour of foreign centres.

He did not spell it out but had in mind the pressure exerted by the U.S. over the past few years on Swiss banking secrecy. He is obviously unhappy about some of the concessions made to this pressure by the Swiss federal authorities.

"Rather than compromise automatically with every foreign demand, Switzerland must clearly state and energetically uphold its own interests and legal system," Mr. Gut said.

The American pressure has come in the shape of demands from the U.S. Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission for help in identifying and prosecuting cases involving tax fraud and unlawful insider trading in stocks allegedly perpetrated in the U.S. by individuals using Swiss bank channels.

Implicit in the American attitude has been a threat to Swiss banking and corporate interests in the U.S. unless cooperation was forthcoming.

The Swiss have responded by concluding a treaty on mutual legal assistance with the U.S. and complementing it with a memorandum of understanding covering instances of insider trading.

A Bill banning insider trading has just been sent to the federal parliament.

On the other hand, in a referendum last year Swiss voters rejected by an overwhelming

majority a proposal to relax Swiss banking secrecy, which is embedded in statutes forbidding bank or corporate officials from passing on information about customers.

The dispute, coloured by the moralistic flavour of the American approach and the commercial libertarian attitude of the Swiss, mirrors some fundamental differences. For the Swiss, taxation is a necessary evil, best kept within limits.

The Americans object to big players on their financial markets operating under the protection of legal systems which could help them circumvent U.S. law.

In the recent situation of intensified competition on world financial markets, not least from the big U.S. banks, many Swiss bankers do see something Machiavellian in American legal pressures which could deprive them of a major comparative advantage: The anonymity they can offer their customers.

The real issue for Swiss banks is to keep the outside world depositing surplus money into their keeping. This depends on comparative advantages other than banking secrecy, for instance on an efficiently operating Swiss banking system providing all-round services worldwide.

Again, it is suggested that complacency has been creeping up on the Swiss and that they are not yet alive to the new opportunities opened by deregulation, nor geared to exploit them.

The big Swiss banks, at any rate, have responded aggressively over the past 12 months, buying stockbroking houses and banks in London and West Germany, building up their assets in the U.S. and sharpening the dialogue over reciprocity with the Japanese.

At home, the reaction has been more mixed and perhaps less decisive.

The big banks are spending heavily on improved electronic equipment and all banks are lobbying vigorously for the removal of remaining fiscal and regulatory constraints, such as the stamp duty on securities transactions.

However, corporate strategies appear to differ over how best to attract the institutional investors who are playing an increasingly bigger role.

Foreign bankers see a surprising indecisiveness in the modernisation of the Swiss securities market and in providing the stock exchanges with new trading instruments, which are being developed elsewhere, to offer cus-

tomers opportunities for hedging risks.

The comparative advantages of the Swiss banking and insurance markets and the smooth transfer of employment from manufacturing to these expanding services have been regarded for years as positive features of the Swiss economic and social scene.

Industry struggles

With expansion in the financial services under challenge, concern naturally is being voiced about the health of the manufacturing industry, which declined sharply in relative importance during the 1970s, but still provides about 27 per cent of the combined value-added.

The concern has focused recently on the innovative capacity of Swiss industry, about which doubts have been expressed.

Companies are said to have been sluggish in exploiting new techniques (the watchmakers) and to be spending too much time and resources refining existing products, for which demand has been stagnating (machinery manufacturers).

It is also said that not enough is being done to provide venture capital for small companies and to stimulate the introduction of new manufacturing techniques.

Spending on research and development by Swiss industry at about SF 550 (\$213) per head of population is high by international standards.

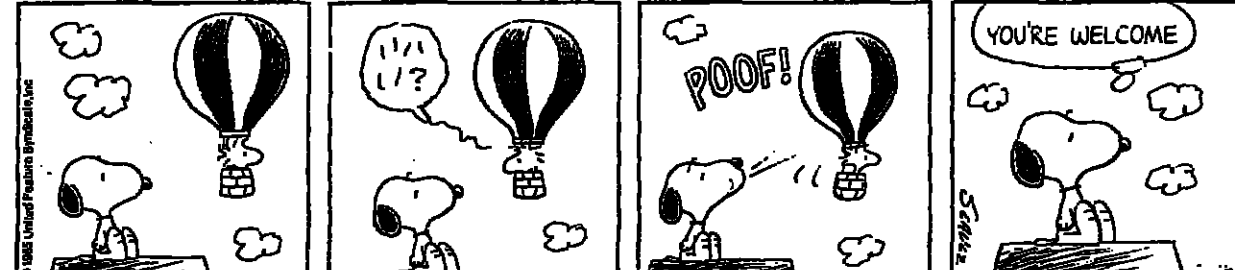
However, Mr. Marc Moret, chairman of Sandoz, one of the big three chemical companies, recently put his finger on two weaknesses: Too much goes to development rather than to research and 95 per cent of the total is spent by just two sectors, the chemical industry and the machinery manufacturers.

Other companies, including those in services, should make a greater contribution, Mr. Moret suggested — an obvious nod in the direction of the banks whose efforts to furnish venture capital and to finance research in small companies have been rather nonchalant.

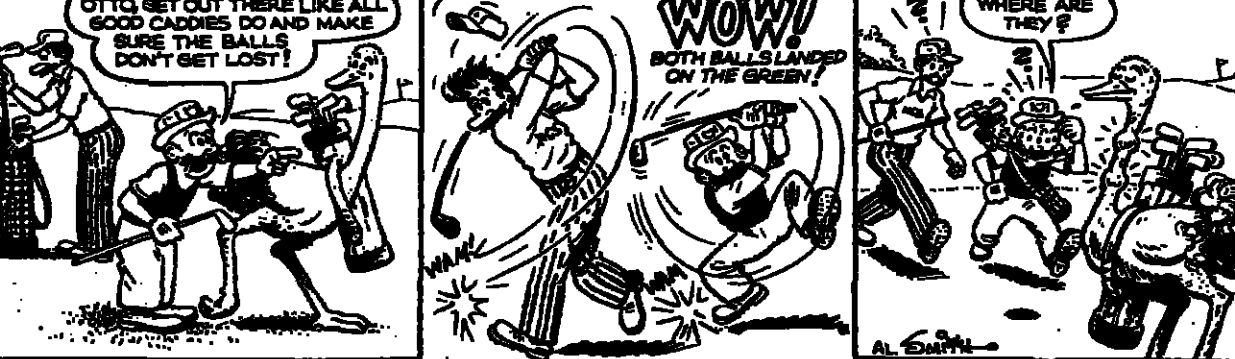
Mr. Moret also complained of the sapping of entrepreneurial vigour engendered by the "comfortable security of working inside big corporations ... and the shift in the structure of national wealth from private ownership to collective institutions."

Don't write the Swiss off yet — Financial Times news feature.

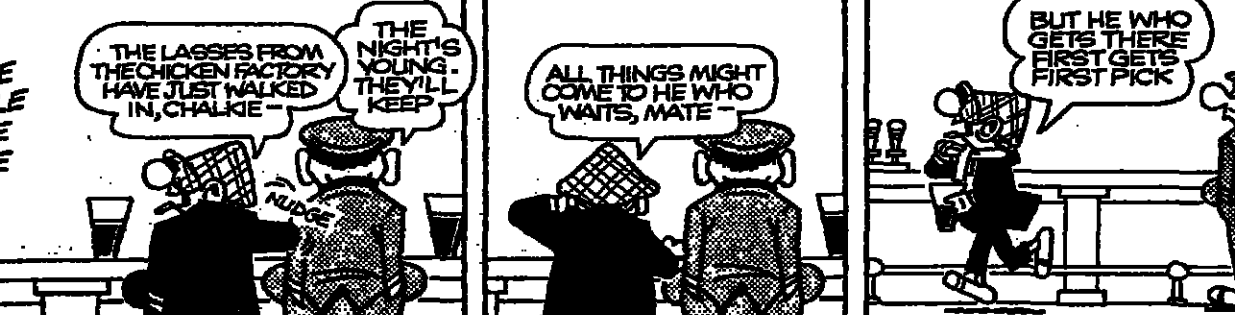
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DANAP

RIMON

YENKOD

CREEFI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: AT 44 00000-000000

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IRONY WAGER BEHOLD FARINA

Answer: What accordion music might sometimes be—LONG DRAWN OUT

South African black miners vote to strike

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's Black Mineworkers Union said Sunday it was calling a strike on gold and coal mines starting Aug. 25.

A spokeswoman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) told Reuters that an all-night congress decided unanimously on the strike in support of wage demands.

She did not say how long the strike would last, but prolonged industrial action could deal a severe blow to South Africa's recession-hit economy just when pressure is mounting overseas for sanctions over apartheid racial policies.

Gold sales bring in half of South Africa's foreign currency earnings and are vital to an economy trying to overcome its worst recession since World War II.

The NUM spokeswoman said 230,000 workers would be called out at the 29 mines where the union is recognised by white-owned mining companies.

The miners' meeting, held at the mining town of Welkom south of

Johannesburg, took place as police continued their crackdown on dissidents under a state of emergency imposed two weeks ago on riot-torn areas of the country.

Police said 1,412 people had been detained since the emergency was imposed, of whom 114 were released.

They reported several overnight incidents, including one in the eastern Cape when a black woman was badly injured when she was dragged out of her house and set alight.

About 2,000 black mourners Saturday defied restrictions on funerals when they attended the burial of 11 people killed in eastern Cape unrest.

They listened to political speeches and sang freedom songs during the service in Zwijndorp. Troops and policemen stood by but the funeral passed off peacefully.

The NUM says a ballot two weeks ago showed overwhelming support for a strike, but the white-owned mining firms dispute the claim.

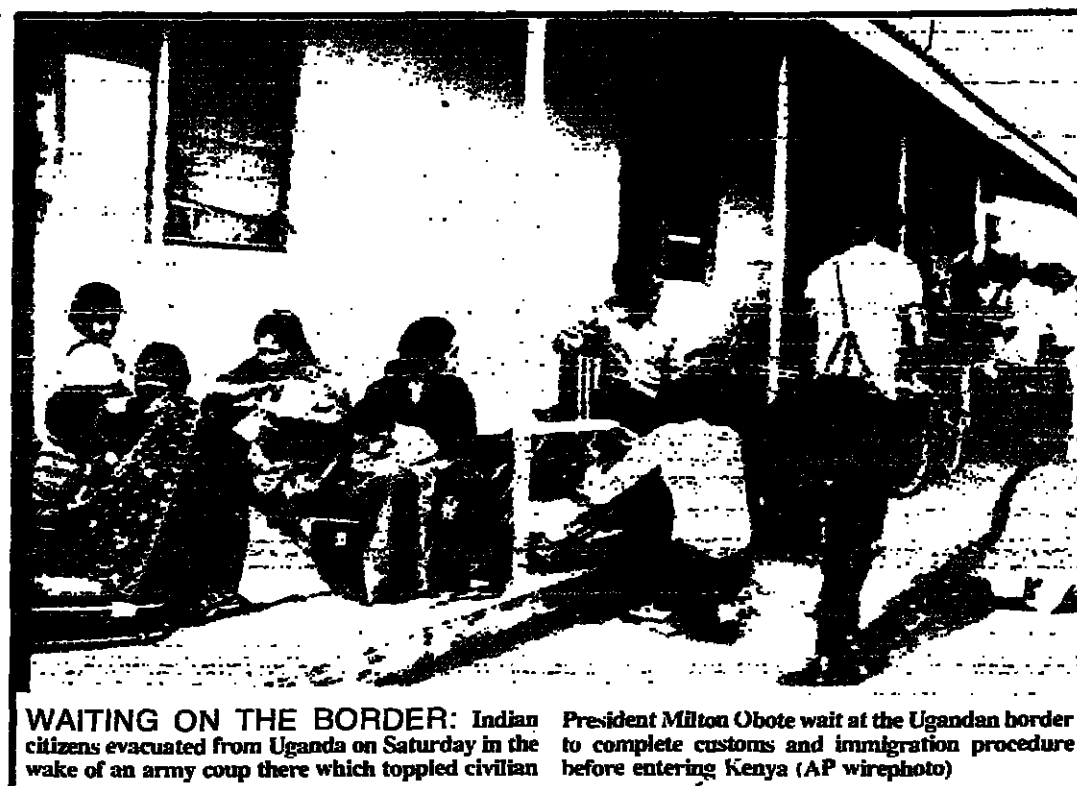
Mine owners, who earn half of South Africa's foreign currency through gold sales, have rejected a NUM demand for a 22 per cent across-the-board pay rise. They have granted instead increases of between 14.1 and 19.6 per cent.

Previous industrial action in the mining industry, which employs more than 500,000 workers, mostly black, has led to clashes between the police and black miners.

The state of emergency in South Africa was imposed after 17 months of black unrest in which more than 500 people have been killed.

Sweeping powers of detention engendered international condemnation and several Western countries have recalled their envoys.

Sanctions proposals have been delayed in the U.S. Congress, but France has banned new investment in South Africa.



WAITING ON THE BORDER: Indian citizens evacuated from Uganda on Saturday in the wake of an army coup there which toppled civilian President Milton Obote wait at the Ugandan border to complete customs and immigration procedure before entering Kenya (AP wirephoto)

Japan to develop own space shuttle

TOKYO (R) — Japan will decide next week on a long-term basic research programme that will include developing its own space shuttle by the early 21st Century, an official of the Science and Technology Agency said Sunday.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the budget request for next year would include funds for a shuttle for the first time. He said the amount has not yet been decided, but the nationally circulated newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun said the agency would ask

for 20 million yen (\$83,000).

The agency's National Aerospace Laboratory will take charge of the research, intended to design the general concept of a Japanese space shuttle in six or seven years, the official said.

The Yomiuri said that as now envisioned, the proposed shuttle would weigh nine tons — one-tenth as much as the U.S. space shuttle — and be capable of carrying two crew members and a load of two tons.

The official said one mission for

the shuttle would be flying back and forth between Japan and a U.S. space station to be launched later.

If the research and experiments go well, scientists will develop a model of a fraction of the size of the proposed shuttle, Yomiuri said. It said the unmanned shuttle then would be carried by airplane or balloon to an altitude of 10,000 or 20,000 metres for a return flight guided by an automatic pilot and landing experiments.

Accused U.S. Navy spy to go on trial

NORFOLK, Virginia (R) — Arthur Walker, a retired naval officer accused of belonging to a spy ring involving two other members of his family, goes on trial Monday on charges that he passed military secrets to the Soviet Union.

Walker, 50, a former U.S. Navy lieutenant commander, allegedly took secret documents while working for a defence contractor in Chesapeake and is one of three former and one current U.S. Navy men charged.

The government claims that Arthur Walker, who taught anti-submarine tactics and served on submarines, gave documents he took to his brother John Walker Jr. who then allegedly sold them to Soviet agents.

The government has said Art-

hur Walker confessed to federal agents that he provided his brother with documents, files, photographs, booklets and defence Plans, and knew they were to be given to "the Russians". The statement is to be used against him during the trial.

John, a retired navy chief warrant officer, and his son Michael Walker, 22, a navy seaman, were arrested in May and charged with passing military secrets to the USSR. Their trial is scheduled to begin on Oct. 28 in Baltimore.

A friend of John Walker, Jerry Whitworth, is to stand trial on Aug. 26 in San Francisco. Whitworth, 45, a navy communications specialist until 1983, is charged with providing "key lists" for decoding messages.

The case became public when federal agents arrested John Walker on May 20 after he allegedly left a shopping bag of documents for a Soviet agent in rural Maryland.

The documents, some concerning deployment of Soviet Navy and merchant ships, were classified secret and confidential, according to papers filed by government prosecutors.

Government officials have said a Soviet national attached to the Soviet embassy in Washington seen near the purported drop site returned to the USSR shortly after John Walker's arrest.

The alleged spying may have resulted in major leaks about U.S. methods for tracking Soviet submarines, they said.

French train crash toll reaches 34

CAHORS, France (R) — There was little hope Monday of more survivors being found after a head-on collision in south-west France involving a packed holiday express train killed at least 34 people and injured scores of others.

Railway officials said Saturday night that 23 bodies had been found, all but four of them burnt beyond recognition in the fire that swept through the wreckage. Others could be trapped in a carriage crushed in the collision between the express and a local train.

Another person, one of at least 29 people seriously injured, died in hospital after being badly burned in the fire. A further 150 people were hurt.

As rescue workers searched for more bodies, an official at the prefect's office here said: "It is impossible to say how many more there may be. One carriage is completely flattened and badly burnt."

"But one thing is certain, we won't find any more survivors," he said.

Witnesses said mutilated bodies were scattered over 50 metres by the crash, which occurred on a single track at Flaujac-Gare, about 150 kilometres south-east of Bordeaux.

The express, packed with holidaymakers heading south from Paris, was travelling at about 90 kilometres per hour when it smashed into a northbound local train on the same track.

One witness spoke of a loud bang followed by great clouds of black smoke.

Rescue workers said a heavy-duty crane was being sent to the scene to help to untangle the mangled carriages.

Rescue workers said a heavy-duty crane was being sent to the scene to help to untangle the mangled carriages.

Transport Minister Paul Joux Saturday night visited the scene of the accident, which officials for the state rail company said appeared to have been caused by a human signalling error.

The Paris Express, a weekly train that operates only during the holiday period, was running behind schedule, putting it on a section of single track normally free of other traffic.

Experts foil bomb attack on Ulster police barracks

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Army bomb disposal experts blew up four home-made mortar shells early Sunday in Newry, foiling a planned terrorist attack against a police station virtually identical to one that killed nine police officers five months ago.

Police said they found an unoccupied van parked near one of Newry's busiest streets on Saturday with mortar shells in the back pointed at the Edwards Street Police Barracks 364 metres away.

It was parked about 45 metres from the spot where a truck laden with mortars shelled the police station on Feb. 28 killing nine members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, including two women. They were all in the barracks canteen which was destroyed in the attack.

A police spokesman said it seemed a repeat attack was being planned. But the spokesman said

there was no indication why the van — which had its roof removed and carried false licence plates — had been abandoned.

The police said the army blew up the van because it was considered too dangerous to try to move the explosives.

There were four pipes in the van primed with 18 to 22 kilograms of explosives, which could have done "considerable damage," a police spokesman said.

Families were evacuated from a radius of about a quarter-mile around the area until it was declared safe.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility for the Feb. 28 attack, which also injured 10 people.

It was described at the time as the worst single assault on police in the province in the past 16 years of violence in which nearly 2,500 people have been killed.

Singapore's government system criticised

SINGAPORE (R) — The British-style system of government in Singapore has a fatal flaw because it could allow a change of government, a potential prime minister of the island said.

"This 'structural weakness' could endanger Singapore's political stability," First Deputy Premier Goh Chok Tong said in a speech to university students made last week but officially embargoed for release Sunday.

Singapore's prosperity could be assured only if it had a "mainstream" party, like the ruling People's Action Party (PAP), returned at every election, he said.

Mr. Goh, who heads a newly-emerging PAP leadership and is regarded as potential successor to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, said the British-style system had a "fatal flaw" because it allowed changes of government.

Ill-equipped Afghan guerrillas confident of final victory

By Barry Reinfrew
Associated Press

KUNAR VALLEY, Afghanistan (AP) — Ajar Khan and his men have been fighting in the mountains of Afghanistan for almost seven years, but he says the war against the Communists has just begun and he doesn't think of going home anymore.

The guerrilla commander slowly stroked his beard and held a machine gun in his lap as he spoke of the years of fighting and death that have shattered his native Kunar province and left it deserted. The Islamic guerrillas fighting the Soviet army and Afghanistan's Communist regime will win, he said, but victory is far away.

"It will take a long time to push the Russians out of Afghanistan," Khan said. "They're a great power and sometimes our people are fighting with nothing but their hands. The Russians have everything."

The artillery batteries of the fortified government town of Barikot further down the Kunar Valley were firing into the surrounding hills. The blast of the guns echoed up the valley as Khan spoke.

Three weeks before in June a Soviet force of some 10,000 soldiers, backed by scores of aircraft and tanks, blasted its way through the Kunar valley in one of the biggest offensives of the war. The guerrillas who tried to stop them were beaten back into the mountains.

The densely forested hillsides of the Kunar Valley were set ablaze in many places by the Soviet bombardment. Three weeks later parts of the forest were still burning.

"They dropped many bombs. When they bombed an area it was covered in fire," recalled Abdul Mateen, a young guerrilla. "You could see nothing but flames where others had been."

It is impossible to independently verify guerrilla accounts of what has been going on inside Afghanistan. Afghanistan's government in Kabul, the capital, bars Western news correspondents from visiting war zones.

In Kunar province, scene of some of the worst fighting of the Afghan conflict, the war appears to be stuck in a bloody stalemate that is being repeated in many places. The guerrillas and the Soviet-backed troops attack each other constantly, with the loss of many lives. But neither side appears to be anywhere close to vic-

tory.

The Soviets have the military strength and advanced weapons to mount offensives almost anywhere across the country and there is often little the poorly armed and ill-trained guerrillas can do to face a major assault.

But the Soviets, with an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan, lack the manpower to blanket the entire mountainous country and their forces are quickly withdrawn for duties elsewhere when an offensive is over.

Almost immediately guerrillas start trickling back and soon there is a return to the endless, indecisive running war between roving guerrilla bands and isolated government-held towns and outposts.

The Mujahedeen, or "warriors of the faith," say their greatest weapon against the jets and tanks of the Soviet army is their Islamic faith. They are fighting in God's holy cause, they say, and so they must ultimately triumph.

"It's a revolution. Sometimes it is hard, sometimes it is easy. But we must bear it," said Gul Akbar, a guerrilla religious leader in Kunar.

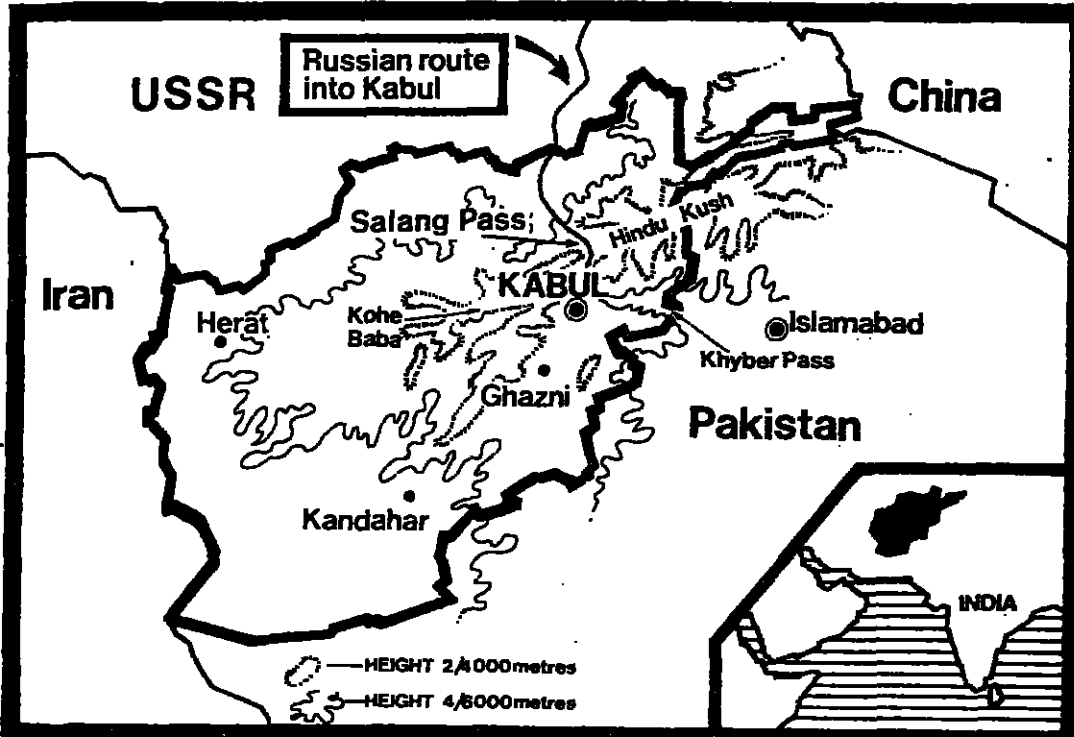
The guerrillas' aim is to install a government based on Islamic Law.

Khan and his men are Sunni Muslims, as are more than 80 per cent of Afghanistan's population and all the major guerrilla groups. The Sunni guerrillas have strong ties to Saudi Arabia and other conservative Arab countries. More militant Shi'ite groups live in southern Afghanistan near Iran. A few Afghan Shi'ite guerrillas groups operate from Iran.

Kunar province, which runs along the north western border of Pakistan, is almost deserted after seven years of war. A traveller can go for miles through the winding valleys and beautiful pine covered hills and mountains without meeting anyone.

A few tiny groups of nomads live on the highest mountain tops, keeping watch over their flocks of sheep and ready to flee in a minute. A few families from the Kunar Valley live in tiny rock shelters in the mountain forests, clinging to life in Afghanistan.

Once Kunar was home to tens of thousands of people, at least 90 per cent of whom have fled to Pakistan, according to guerrilla commanders. Now the mountains and hills are left to the guerrillas while a few peasants remain in a handful of government-controlled villages



in the main valley.

"The people in the government villages are our prisoners," boasted one young guerrilla. "If they try to come out to feed their animals or to work in the fields we shoot at them and kill them and drive them away."

Khan and his family fled from their village six years ago. Now, he says, it has been destroyed by the war. "All the people of my village are gone. The Russians destroyed everything. My village is no more," he said.

There are about 3.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and more than one million in Iran, according to United Nations figures. Millions more are thought to be refugees inside Afghanistan, which had a population of about 20 million before the war.

The Mujahedeen see their families in Pakistan for perhaps two or three weeks in a year. The men say they miss their families, but they must fight and even the dangers of Afghanistan are better than the bleak, empty life of the refugee camps.

"It is hard. But we must fight for our cause. It is for our freedom," said Mateen, who has a wife and two small children.

The Mujahedeen of the Kunar are mostly former farmers and landless peasants. Strong, hard-working men with little or no education, their lives were built around scratching a meagre living from the rocky soil, raising their

families and performing their religious duties.

The Mujahedeen now talk of little but the war. It hangs over everything and conversation can never last long before straying back to the fighting. No one seems to discuss life before the war.

In age, the guerrillas range from 9 to 90. Most fighters are between 20 and 45.

A guerrilla's equipment consists of little more than what he wears and he provides nearly all of it himself. The guerrillas wear traditional tribal costume of baggy pants and a long shirt reaching to the knees.

A few possess waistcoats and use blankets as overcoats, bedding and makeshift backpacks. Most wear the cheapest kind of plastic shoes. A pair of socks is the greatest luxury a guerrilla can own.

Food is scarce in the Kunar as it is in many parts of Afghanistan. Little is grown now because of the fighting and the flight of the farmers.

The guerrillas carry in nearly all their food along with everything else they need to operate. Most meals consist of little more than unleavened bread and tea with sometimes a little buttermilk or some wild vegetables.

When things are bad the guerrillas eat grass. "It is a hard life. Many die," said one veteran.

The guerrillas' most prized weapon is the Soviet semi-automatic Kalashnikov rifle. Per-

haps one in six have such a weapon.

Larger weapons, such as heavy machine guns and rocket launchers to fight aircraft and tanks, are scarce in Kunar. The handful of anti-aircraft machine guns that are the only defence against Soviet jets and helicopters are often out of action because the guerrillas do not have the skill or spare parts to repair the aging weapons that often malfunction.

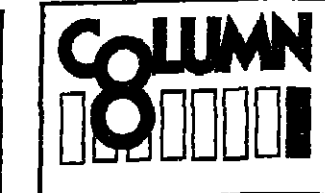
In the past year, the Soviets have been making greater use of elite commando units and paratroopers who can operate in the difficult terrain of the Afghan mountains. These troops specialise in hunting down guerrilla units.

Soviet forces also have begun to adopt guerrilla tactics and guerrilla supply convoys are regularly ambushed.

The Soviet commandos are adept at helicopter raids and surprise attacks that catch the guerrillas unaware in their bases. Night raids are also becoming increasingly common.

Khan counts off on his fingers the advanced weapons the Soviets have — jets, helicopters, artillery, mortars, tanks and mines — and then shakes his head as he looks at his meagre antiquated collection of firearms.

"They have everything. We have so little. But we fight them and we can beat because we have Allah behind us," he said.



False report drove official to suicide

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party investigators have sternly reprimanded the powerful Guangming daily newspaper for publishing false reports which they said drove a museum director to suicide. Peking Radio reported the party's investigators as saying they would take steps against the paper and the Jiangsu provincial Communist Party's propaganda department. It said the Jiangsu Museum Director Yao Jian in 1982 of stealing the work of other scholars and of not obeying party policy on the treatment of intellectuals. Yao admitted in 1983 that he made errors at work, but said he did not accept the Jiangsu party's charges. In August last year the Guangming daily ran three articles repeating the accusations against Yao and attacking him by name. After suffering great mental pressure, Yao hanged himself last November, the radio reported.

Woman becomes 30th victim of AIDS in Spain

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands (R) — A 22-year-old woman has become the 30th known person in Spain to have contracted the deadly disease AIDS, doctors here said. They said the woman from the Spanish Canary Islands was probably infected with the AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) virus through sexual contact with a boyfriend who received a transfusion of contaminated blood.

Israeli businessman fails to his death

TEL AVIV (R) — Millionaire businessman Michael Albin died Saturday in a fall from an Israeli police station where he was being questioned, police said Sunday. State radio said police were looking into whether Albin committed suicide when detectives left him alone in a third-storey office at Jafa police station near Tel Aviv. Police refused to say why they were questioning him. Last year Albin, 41, broke with international businessman Shaul Eisenberg after eight years running his vast financial interests. Albin helped finance Israel's Liberal Party and was part owner of a chain of publications which include a daily newspaper.

Police shut down distillery factory

CAIRO (AP) — Police have shut down a Greek-owned distillery factory and arrested its director in connection with the recent deaths of about 25 people who apparently drank contaminated brandy, a leading Cairo newspaper reported. The state-run Al Akhbar said in its Sunday edition that the factory's owner had left for Greece last Thursday in advance of the director's arrest. The paper did not say when the director was arrested. According to Al Akhbar, police took the action after finding bottles of alcohol manufactured at the plant beside the body of a 32-year-old Egyptian mechanic, found dead in his Cairo apartment this week. The paper said the factory, located in the Cairo district Boulak, distributed its products nationwide. In the past two weeks, at least five Indians, 15 Sudanese and four Romanians have died after consuming Egyptian-manufactured brandy, according to police and Sudanese embassy sources. Cairo newspapers, reporting various figures for the overall death toll, say two Egyptians have also died.

Jilted lover dies in commando raid on ex-fiancee's home

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — Jilted lover Jack Christodoulou, a 37-year-old businessman, killed himself with a grenade and wounded his ex-fiancee during a commando-style "raid of love" on her parents' home, police said. Christodoulou, heavily armed and wearing combat gear, raked the house with automatic fire and threw two grenades, but died when he tripped over a third. Ex-fiancee Christina Yerolemou was taken to hospital with bullet wounds in her legs. Police found a letter in his car, along with 10 grenades, hoods, rope and a tape recorder, which said he planned the "suicide commando raid of love" to kidnap family members and hold them until Yerolemou, 21, returned to him.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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POLES WIN WORLD TITLE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ Q 8 7 3
♥ 7 10
♦ A Q 10 7 2
♣ K 8 3

EAST
♠ A 6 2
♥ A 4 3 2
♦ K 5 4 3
♣ J 9

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 9 4
♥ 13 7
♦ 8 6
♣ Q 10 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 ♦ 4 ♣
4 ♠ Pass Pass Dble
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

An unheralded Polish team upset defending champions France to win the recent World Team Olympiad in Seattle. The Poles took the lead from the start and romped to the title by a lopsided score. This hand, early in the match, forewarned the French of their fate.

In one room the Poles lost 500 points in five hearts doubled. It seemed that it was a phantom sacrifice, for with accurate defense against four spades East-West should collect their three aces and a

club ruff. In the Open Room Piotr Gawrys of Poland reached four spades on the auction show. The French West elected to double and got his side off to a good start when he led the jack of clubs. It seemed that they would defeat four spades easily for a 12 International Match Point gain. Even if East wins the ace of clubs, as long as he returns a club West can still maneuver a ruff. When he is in with the ace of trumps he can reach his partner by underleading the ace of hearts to collect a club ruff.

East did indeed choose to go up with the ace of clubs, but declarer came up with a brilliant falsecard — he dropped the queen. From East's point of view it was quite likely that his partner had led a club from a sequence headed by the J-10-8. After considerable thought, East elected to shift to the king of hearts. Now his entry to give his partner a club ruff had vanished, and the spade game could no longer be defeated. A 12 IMP loss had been turned into a 7 IMP gain.

Poland gained steadily throughout the first half of the final. A brief third-quarter rally by the French was too little, too late, and the Poles had won their second world title — the previous one was in New Orleans in 1978.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION TENDER No. TCC 14/85 FACSIMILE MACHINES

TCC, the Telecommunications Corporation for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan decided to offer Facsimile service to the public.

The above tender is intended for:-
a) To enable TCC to arrive at a list of "approved design types".
N.B.: Import Licences will be issued only to the type-approved designs.

b) To enable TCC to purchase a number of the "type-approved" Facsimile machines for use by some governmental offices and departments.

Those who are interested to participate in the Tender may obtain the Tender Documents from the secretary of tender committee/TCC Headquarter/Tower Building/Prince Moh'd Street, against a non-refundable amount of JD (10). The closing date for this Tender will be 14,00 hours on Tuesday 1/10/1985.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General